HISTORY

OF THE

Police Department

OF

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 2, 1892.

Mr. A. E. Costello:

DEAR SIR: As a committee of the Police Commissioners appointed to inspect, and if found satisfactory to approve of your History of the Police Department of the City of New Haven, we take pleasure in saying that your book is acceptable and quite complete.

We trust that the books will find ready sale, so that your efforts may be appreciated and rewarded.

F. S. Andrew
F. E. Hunn
Police Commissioners

HISTORY

OF THE

Police Department

OF

NEW HAVEN

From the Period of the Old Watch in Colonial Days to the Present Time

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Police Protection: Past and Present

THE CITY'S MERCANTILE RESOURCES

ILLUSTRATED

A. E. COSTELLO

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
THE RELIEF BOOK PUBLISHING CO.
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INTRODUCTION.

FEW people, unless they have taken pains to study the life of a Policeman, have the remotest idea of what is expected of him or the hardships and dangers he has to undergo night and day. He is expected to patrol the streets and be found at his post of duty whether in rain, hail or sunshine. Not only is he required to care for the lives and property of citizens while they sleep, but he must be present at every fire; must be present to preserve peace at large gatherings, political meetings, entertainments, and such like; he is supposed always to be able to enlighten you in regard to persons as well as places; he must be an escort for processions, for lost children, the sick, injured or disabled, and he must be on hand to protect strangers from the operation of confidence men who are sure to be found in every city. He must report fires, broken and unlighted gas lamps, look after the violation of the city ordinances, and perform an infinite range of other work, the extent of which the public have little idea; so numerous, in short are his duties, that it would seem difficult for him to remember them. People generally expect more from a Policeman than they reasonably should, and they are not aware of the extra burdens in this direction that are placed on the force, and most of

which extra duties are in excess of the regular police duties. There is no other department of the city government from which so much is exacted, and none for which, generally, so little is done; neither is there any department where the conduct of employes is so much scrutinized. Upon the slightest mistake made by one of them the whole police force is more or less subject to criticism. The public have no idea of the obstacles with which police officers have to contend; they have complainants in every shape arrayed against them; sometimes clad in broadcloth, sometimes in rags.

The duties of a Policeman are arduous in the extreme. His work is more carefully scrutinized than that of any officer in any other branch of the city departments. If a mistake is made by any member of the Police force, it is open to criticism, and oftentimes the entire force is unjustly stigmatized on account of the acts of an individual member.

The Detective branch of the service is one of great importance; and much depends upon the officer's sagacity and diligence in order to be successful in working up criminal cases. He should have a knowledge of the criminal classes, be skillful in obtaining facts, and expeditious in following them up; have quick perception, and be endowed with a good share of common sense, which is really one of the most important qualifications for the position.

Very many important changes have taken place in the organization of the Police Department, all calculated to bring the force up to a high standard of efficiency, since the abolishment of the old Watch System, in 1861. First

in order and in magnitude came the adoption of a police uniform. This placed the department on a footing with the leading police organizations of the country, such as New York and Boston. Thenceforward the work of progress was uninterrupted. The features that distinguished the best police systems of the larger cities were soon adopted; such as the Gamewell system of a police telephone and signal service, which was introduced May 1, 1884. Then came other important measures of improvement, namely, the patrol wagon and the ambulance service. The first police van, or "Black Maria," was put into service in 1873, and the same year the male and female prisoners were kept apart from each other. Taken as a whole, in all essentials, New Haven can boast of as trustworthy and efficient a corps of peace officers as are to be found anywhere.

About half a century ago, the police lock-up was in what is now the American Theatre Building, on Church street. It was moved to the other side of the street, a few doors below Chapel; thence to an upper room of the Globe Building, corner of Chapel and Church streets; and afterward to the basement of the Old State House, on Green.

When the City Hall was built, in 1861, the Police quarters, Police Court, and lock-up, were moved thither. A large building, exclusively for Police and City Court purposes, was built at a cost of about $75,000, on Court street, in 1873. In this building is a court room, a large room for the assembling of policemen, a room with beds for officers on night duty, who must attend court in the morning, and a large drill room, besides other rooms.

CHAPTER I.

NEW HAVEN COMMERCIALLY CONSIDERED.

A Flourishing Manufacturing Center—A Spacious Harbor—Superior Railroad Facilities—Numerous Routes of Transportation—Coasting Vessels—Shipments to Foreign Countries—Period of British Occupancy—Days of the Embargo—Financial Panics—Banking.

SITUATED in one of the most picturesque locations on the New England coast, at the confluence of Quinnipiac, Mill and West rivers, New Haven, with a population of 90,000 inhabitants, ranks as the third city in the New England States. Owing to the natural features of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the air of comfort and cleanliness which characterize the inhabitants, combined with the equable temperature maintained during the summer season by cooling and invigorating breezes from Long Island Sound, it is the most healthful maritime city in the world of its size, the temperature seldom rising above 85° or falling below 10°. Typhoid fever, which plays such havoc with other large cities, is practically unknown, as well as other contagious diseases.

Embosomed in the ample foliage of the stately elms which line the streets, surrounded with spacious lawns and beautiful gardens, the city presents the most unique and attractive appearance. It has long been famous for its schools,

colleges, churches and charitable institutions, but chiefly as the seat of Yale University, which ranks as the largest and most distinguished educational establishment in the country, whose 1500 students expend $1,000,000 annually for board, clothing, books and necessary expenses of the collegiate term.

As a manufacturing center, owing to the facilities for procuring an abundant supply of cheap fuel, New Haven possesses unrivaled advantages which have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of her manufacturing industries. Nearly every department of commerce is well represented in her marts of trade which are brought into direct communication with all parts of the country by six lines of railroad, connecting the city with the markets of the East and West.

Oyster culture forms a prominent feature of the industry of the population. From time immemorial the channel of the Quinnipiac river was a natural oyster bed, and oysters grew in favorable localities in the harbor, in West river, Stony and Oyster rivers. Numbers of the principal growers ship oysters to all parts of the country, and a considerable European trade has been established.

The spacious harbor of New Haven affords safe anchorage from all gales from east-southeast around northward to west-southwest, and when the great national works now in course of construction for deepening and sheltering the harbor are completed, safe anchorage will be insured from gales on every side, and vessels of heavy tonnage drawing twenty-six feet of water can safely enter the port. When

these improvements are carried out by the United States government, the trade and commerce of the "City of Elms" will receive an impetus which must soon place her in the front rank, beside the populous maritime cities on the Eastern seaboard.

The commercial importance of this port has long been known, and its ability to collect and pay into the treasury of the government large sums of money is proved by the records of the Custom House, it being the seventh in a column of seaports arranged according to the amount paid into the treasury of the United States for duties on imports.

Six railroads enter the city, five of which are main lines and pass through many important towns. Over these six roads are run daily seventy passenger trains, and fourteen passenger trains run daily, each way, from the city to New York. By means of these roads the city is closely connected with all points in the United States and Canada, which can be reached with the least possible delay and expense.

The city enjoys excellent facilities for exporting goods to foreign countries, particularly where there is now springing up a demand for American goods. This is a field of great importance, and those manufacturers who early turn their attention to it will get from it rich returns. Manufacturers already located here, while enabled to get every advantage from the foreign market, can also readily secure their share of Western and Southern trade, owing to the rates of freight being arranged upon most favorable terms, and to all New England freight can be sent as cheaply as from Boston, which places the city upon equal terms with

the other New England towns. The city is within two hours' ride of New York, four of Boston, five of Philadelphia and nine of Washington.

In addition to these regular and established routes of transportation, there is a constant supply of coasting vessels, of good carrying capacity, available for shipments in cases where they can be advantageously used, and also ready facilities for shipments to the West Indies and other foreign countries. Coal is brought here in vessels and barges direct from the outlets of the mines on the Jersey coast, and a large transshipment trade is done here to all points in north and western New England.

Hubbard, the historian, who was seventeen years of age when New Haven was founded, speaks of its "error in great buildings." Poor man! how simple and primitive were his notions of "great buildings." One cannot forbear a smile when reading the following: "They laid out too much of their stocks and estates in building of fair and stately houses, wherein they at the first outdid the rest of the country." But one's merriment is subdued when we know that there were some family mansions in those days that even now would cause curious comment. Such an one was Governor Eaton's, which was so large as to have nineteen fireplaces. A description of this building would recall one of the grand old English lordly mansions of feudal days.

But the average dwelling-house of the first generation of planters was far from approaching in spaciousness and luxury this one of Governor Eaton's, which was by far

superior to them all. The former were framed buildings, those of the better class, and lower in rank than these were log-houses, or rather huts, comparing with a prairie log cabin.

As a commercial center, New Haven is hardly worth considering, even in an antiquarian sense, during the term of the British occupancy. The year 1770, says Hollister, was one of peculiar interest in Connecticut. The merchants of the colony had kept the articles of agreement entered into with those of New York, in relation to the non-importation of British goods, with singular fidelity. The growth and spread of home manufactures were the principal concern, and means were devised for the carrying out to the letter the non-importation agreement. The zeal in behalf of home manufactures, and in opposition to trade with Britain, increased the more the question was considered, until the popular feeling in favor of domestic manufactures grew to be a passion; and the women, even more than the men, vied with each other in bringing back the age of home-spun fabrics. We are told that "the sliding of the shuttle, the buzz of the spinning wheel, the bleaching of cloth upon the lawn that sloped downward from the kitchen door of the family mansion to the rivulet that threaded the bottom of the glade, found employment for the proudest as well as the humblest female in the land."

This spirit of commercial resistance soon produced the desired effect. The Parliament, frightened by the stand taken by the colonists in regard to their non-importation programme, and moved by petitions from British merchants

whose traffic with America had been interrupted, amended the act for the regulation of trade so as to remove all duties except on tea, which duty was retained by express command of the King, for the sake of bearing testimony to the right of England to tax the colonies. It was the old dodge of John Bull, played so often and successfully; while yielding to a particular pressure of public opinion, too powerful to withstand, to make concessions grudgingly, and then only in such fashion as would leave a chance to renew the oppression, with greater violence, on the first favorable opportunity. But John Bull had reckoned without his host. His cunning and greed had caused him to overreach himself. The stamp act was his crowning folly. It cost him the most precious jewel in his crown. The colonies in consequence were forever lost to England. Verily, a striking manifestation of the adage that a King can do no wrong. If all his acts were to bear such rich fruit few indeed would be inclined to question the wisdom or accuracy of the statement.

In the days of the embargo the seamen of the city and artisans of every kind dependent on commerce for the means of subsistence were idle, and the capital of those who owned ships was unproductive. Traffic of every description being more or less closely connected with commerce, was affected by this paralysis of New Haven's principal industry.

Another period of idleness and distress was produced during the war of 1812. In both cases the depression was accompanied with shrinkage of value, the destruction of credit, and many insolvencies. Since the war of 1812 there

have been four crises in business which may be called financial panics, because produced largely by suspicion and fear.

The first of these panics was occasioned by the failure of the Eagle Bank, September 19, 1825, causing a destruction of $1,500,000 of its working capital. The city suffered from the paralysis of that confidence which multiplies capital by means of credit; in consequence of which every kind of property shrank in value as expressed in money. Recuperation from this dire disaster was slow and tedious, and its effects were felt for many a year.

In 1837 the city was again visited by another financial panic; but this time the disaster was felt throughout the country. Its history began with the removal, in 1833, of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to State banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury. This measure produced a great derangement in the business of the whole country, and an almost total suspension of the accustomed action of the financial system. The rate of interest went up in six months from six to twelve per cent. per annum; stocks were depressed; commodities of every kind shrank in value; and labor felt the shock even more than capital. Mills and factories shut down their gates, workmen were discharged and wages reduced.

The New Haven banks all suspended specie payments as soon as they heard of similar suspensions in New York; all except the City Bank; and old and conservative firms were obliged to go into liquidation. The effects of this financial earthquake remained for ten years, although one year may be regarded as the measure of the panic.

The year 1857 was also a memorable one, as the period of a panic that, like the one twenty years before, extended throughout the country. The causes of both panics were similar: the contraction of specie. In the latter case this contraction was owing to the action of the banks in New York, in diminishing the amount of their liabilities by refusing to discount, as a necessary measure of their own safety. By the end of the year the banks resumed specie payment and confidence was restored; but the panic had ruined many merchants and manufacturers, and caused severe loss to many others.

In 1869, during the progress of the return of nominal values to the standard of gold, there occurred in New York a fluctuation in the price of gold, creating a panic, which in New York was known as "Black Friday." More lasting and severe was the panic of 1873, caused by the final collapse of the inflation consequent upon the war and its expenditures. Since then the country has not suffered any more such shocks, and it is hoped that past experience will make their repetition impossible in the future.

Banks and Bankers.—Less than a hundred years ago a single bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, sufficed for the wants and requirements of the business community of New Haven. This was their only reliance for thirty years, until, in 1824, the Mechanics' Bank was organized. The Eagle Bank, chartered in 1811, need not be taken into account; it afforded but slight aid to the community, and failed in 1825, thus doing more harm than good.

To-day the banking capital of New Haven is considerably more than five millions, and the deposits in the Savings Banks amount to ten million dollars.

All the New Haven banks, except the City and Mechanics, organized under the National Banking Act.

The New Haven Bank.—This is the premier bank of New Haven, its charter dating back to 1792, and consequently has passed its centenary year. It was not, however, organized until 1795. Its charter was amended, October of the last mentioned year, reducing the capital to $50,000, with privilege of increasing it to $400,000. On the first Thursday of July, 1796, David Austin was elected president, and William Lyon took the oath of office as cashier, who, later on, was voted a salary of $500 per annum.

Mechanics' Bank.—Was chartered by the General Assembly at its May session, 1824. Capital stock, $500,000; shares, $100 each. This bank has been an educational institution, where many men have graduated to fill important financial positions.

The City Bank.—Was chartered May, 1831, with an authorized capital of $500,000; shares, $100 each. The bank was organized in December, 1831. The present banking-house was built April 4, 1851.

The New Haven County Bank.—Was incorporated in 1834. Capital stock, $500,000; shares, $25 each. May 18, 1859, the capital was reduced to $340,000, and shares to $8, with privilege to increase to original amount. William N. Elliott was the first president. His successors have been Henry Hotchkiss, Willis Bristol and James G. English.

Merchants' Bank.—Incorporated, 1851. Capital, $500,000; shares, $50 each. Nathan Peck was president from its incorporation till his death. He was succeeded by ex-Governor Hobart B. Bigelow.

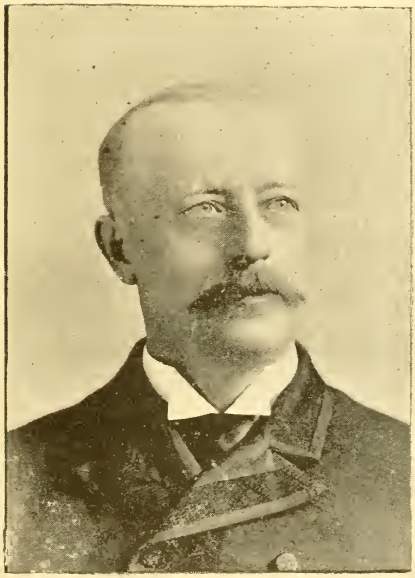
Quinnipiac Bank, now The Yale National Bank.—Was organized in 1853, with a capital of $500,000. This institution organized under the National Banking Act as the Yale National Bank, with a capital of $750,000.

Tradesmen's Bank, now The National Tradesmen's Bank.—Was incorporated in 1854. Capital, $500,000; shares, $100; provided the whole amount be called in within one year from July 11, 1854. Not to commence business until one-half of the capital be paid in; nor loan to any individual, copartnership or corporation a sum exceeding ten per cent. of the capital actually paid in. No one to hold exceeding $50,000 of the stock. Charter amended 1855. To go into operation when $250,000 stock was subscribed for, and fifty per cent. thereof paid in. Now organized under the National Banking Law as the National Tradesmen's Bank.

Elm City Bank, now The Second National Bank.—Was incorporated 1854. Capital, $500,000; shares, $100; to be called in within one year, and to commence business when one-half paid in. Not to loan exceeding ten per cent. of capital stock to any one individual, etc. Charter amended 1855. Charter again amended in 1857, to increase the capital $400,000. Organized under the National Banking Law with a capital of $1,000,000 as the Second National Bank.



JOHN CLANCY.
POLICE COMMISSIONER.



FRANCIS E. HUNN,
POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The First National Bank.—Organized under the National Banking Law, 1862. It was the first bank started under that act in New England, and the second in the United States. Capital, $300,000. Present capital, $500,000; surplus, $120,000.

Union Trust Company.—Incorporated May, 1868. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $20,000.

New Haven Savings Bank.—Incorporated 1838. Assets, $5,602,652.81; surplus, $210,000.

Connecticut Savings Bank.—Incorporated June 22, 1857.

Townsend Savings Bank.—Was originally incorporated as the Townsend City Savings Bank, June 23, 1860. The name changed, as above, May 27, 1863.

National Savings Bank.—Incorporated June 20, 1866.

New Haven Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association.—Incorporated 1881.

Commerce.—The commercial enterprise of the early Colonial days was mostly confined to trading with foreign and domestic ports. As early as 1639 Lamberton was sailing for trade to Virginia, and Goodman Tapp was bringing cattle from Massachusetts Bay. The early records of the town abound with entries relating to its commercial interests. The commerce was foreign as well as coastwise; vessels sailed to England, the Barbadoes, the Bermudas, and the Azores, as well as to Boston, Salem, Connecticut, New Netherlands, Delaware Bay and Virginia. At first success crowned these commercial enterprises, but the prosperity was not of a permanent sort. New Haven, failing as a

prosperous mart, was compelled to turn to agriculture for sustenance, which proved in some degree successful.

When the war broke out, commerce became extremely hazardous. The war caused great privations. During the revolution the commerce of New Haven ceased.

At the commencement of the present century New Haven had a considerable commerce with European ports. The maritime interests of the place rapidly advanced from 1800 to 1804. The war between France and England, and the war between this country and England crippled the maritime interests of New Haven and other American ports.

The foreign commerce of the United States was suddenly destroyed by an act of Congress of December 22, 1807, establishing an embargo, its chief object being to punish Great Britain for searching American vessels and impressing American seamen.

These stormy seasons passed, the foreign commerce of New Haven steadily increased, and the capital now invested in ships and trade with foreign countries is greater than at any time in the history of the city. The coastwise commerce consists chiefly in bringing lumber and other building materials from Maine and from the Western and Southern States.

CHAPTER II.

NEW HAVEN'S FIRST POLICE FORCE.

A Night Guard Composed of Sixteen Men—Every Night at Sundown the Drum was Beaten—Constables, Marshals and Tithingmen—The Watch-house was Located on the Market Place—Duties of the Watch Defined—Discharge of Guns, Beating of Drums and Calling of Fire, Fire—Military Companies—The Marshal and the Town-drummer.

NEW HAVEN'S first police force was under the immediate oversight of the Captain (Nathaniel Turner, a Massachusetts soldier who had fought in the Pequot war), and was so divided that the men of the town watched in turn from March to October yearly. Each night a guard was composed of six men and the master of the watch. In 1642 there were in all thirty-one separate watches, comprising two hundred and seventeen men. Every night at sundown the drum was beaten, and within half an hour the master of the watch must be "att the court of guarde," which stood on the Green. Disorders were precluded by a provision that, in making up the watch, "young and less satisfying persons shall be joyned with another more ancient and trusty." That such a curb was necessary appears a few years later, when the court felt compelled to prohibit "any

from sitting with the watch, as it had been a custome to doe, whereby they idle away their time."

"The Founders" firmly established the fundamental principle that all government sprung from the Church. During the earlier days the officers of the Church preserved the peace on the Lord's day, while the constables, by common consent, made arrests for misdemeanors. These constables were chosen from year to year. If but rough and uncouth in speech and severe in manner, their qualifications for the office were considered undisputed. Obedience to the laws was compelled by marshals, constables, special constables, tythingmen, the night watch, and impounders, all of whom, as may be supposed, exacted ready obedience to the laws with a heavy hand. There could be no deviation from the straight and narrow path. In those days the way of the transgressor was particularly hard. Human nature was confined to a strait jacket, and the world, the flesh and the devil, this triple headed monster, had a hard time of it generally.

The collected wisdom and godliness of the town was wont to assemble for prayer in the meeting-house, which was in the center of the market place. It was built in accordance with an order of the General Court, passed November 25, 1639, and continued in use till 1670, when its successor was ready for occupancy.

The only other public buildings on the market place were a school-house and a watch-house. The latter was for the comfort of the watchmen who were on duty at night, and on Sundays and lecture days and other days of solemn

worship. In 1645 it was "ordered that the market place be forthwith cleared, and the wood carried to the watch-house, and there piled for the use and succor of the watch for four years;" after the lapse of which time, "it was propounded that some wood might be provided for the watch." The sergeants were desired "to inquire who hath not wrought in the market place, that they might cut some wood out; and in the meantime the treasurer was to provide a load."

A watch ordinarily consisted of one intrusted as master of the watch, and six other watchmen. A part of their duties is thus defined, June 3d, 1640: "The master of the watch is to set the watch an hour after sunset, dividing the night into three watches, sending forth two and two together to walk their turns, as well without the town as within the town and the suburbs also, to bring to the court of guarde any person or persons whom they shall find disorderly, or in a suspicious manner within doors or without, whether English or Indians, or any other stranger whatsoever, and keep them there safe until the morning and then bring them before one of the magistrates. If the watchmen in any part of their watch see any apparent common danger, which they cannot otherwise prevent or stop, then they are to make an alarm by discharging their two guns, which are to be answered by him that stands at the door to keep sentinel, and that also seconded by beating of the drum. And if the danger be by fire, then with the alarm the watchmen are to cry: fire! fire!! And if it be by the discovery of an enemy, then they are to cry: arm! arm!! all the town

over. Yet so as to leave a guard at the court of guard. The master is to take care that one man always stand sentinal in a sentinal posture without the watch-house, to hearken diligently after the watchmen, and see that no man come near the watch-house or court of guard; no not those of the present watch who have been walking the road, but that he require them to stand, and call forth the master of the watch to question, proceed or receive them as he shall see cause. The master of the watch is also to see that none of the watchmen sleep at all, and that none of their guns remain uncharged till the watch break up, and also that no man lay aside his arms while the watch continues."

One can readily imagine the frightful state of excitement and alarm occasioned the inhabitants by the operations of this worthy watch. What between firing guns, bawling out "fire, fire," and "arm, arm," when their duties so demanded, these watchmen must have been in a perpetual state of delirium, occasioned by the exciting nature of their occupation, not to mention the agitated feelings of the public at large.

Each of the New England colonies had its military chieftain. A captain was as necessary as a magistrate. The former had the ordering of all martial affairs, as setting and ordering of watches, exercising and training of soldiers; and be ready at all times to do whatsoever service the occasions of the town demanded. Captain Nathaniel Turner, (1642) was by virtue of his office chief captain of the watch, appointing the watch-masters and designating the watchmen to be subject to each, though not without the approval of

the magistrates. "It is ordered that a constant and strict watch shall be kept every night in this plantation from the first of March to the last of October every year ordinarily, leaving extraordinary cases, either of mildness or of sharpness of weather or times of danger, to the governor and magistrates, who may remit or continue the watch longer, or increase and order them as seasons and occasions may require." In the ordinary course the watch was every night to consist of one intrusted as master of the watch (who was diligently to attend and observe all the orders made by the court for the watch while they remained in force), and of six other watchmen. The watch-master was appointed yearly, and the six watchmen sorted, as was most convenient in respect to the location of their dwellings, by the captain, with approbation of the magistrates. If by death, removal, or any other cause, after the watches were settled in their course for the year, a breach should be made, and so cause an alteration, the captain settled it again, so that the service might go on without interruption or disorder.

The orders for the watch, a part of which is quoted as above, did not stop here. The record shows that they were passed "at a court holden" at the time specified, when "all the masters of the watches received their charge and orders."

When the following rules are added to the one already quoted, pandemonium assuredly must have broken loose in the devoted village when this boisterous band was whooping it on the war-path:

"The drummer is to beat the drum at the going down of the sun.

"The master of the watch is to be at the court of guard within half an hour after the setting of the sun with his arms complete.

"All the watchmen are to be there in an hour after the setting of the sun, with their arms complete and their guns ready charged; and if any of them come after the time appointed, or be defective in their arms, they are to pay one shilling fine; for total absence five shillings fine. And if the master of the watch transgress, either in late coming, defectiveness in arms, or total absence, his fine is to be double to the watchmen's fine in like case.

"Every master of the watch in his course is to warn both his own watch and the master of the succeeding watch, four and twenty hours before they are to watch, and not do it slightly, but either to do it themselves or to leave the warning with some sufficient for such a trust.

"Lastly, if any master of the watch shall fail either in the warning or ordering of the watch in any of the fore named particulars, or shall break up the watch in the morning before it have been full half an hour daylight, or neglect to complain to one of the magistrates of the neglects or defects of any of the watchmen, he is to be fined by the court according to the quality of his offence."

On Sabbath and lecture days, and other days of solemn worship, the watch was kept at night. It was ordered that "the sentinels and they that walk the round in their course, shall diligently attend their trust and duty, and shall have

their matches lighted during the time of meeting, if they serve with matchlock pieces."

At first all who belonged to the watch, that is to say all persons subject to military service, were required to come every Lord's day to the meeting completely armed; and all other adult males were required to bring their swords, "no man exempted save Mr. Eaton, our pastor, Mr. James, Mr. Samuel Eaton, and the two deacons."

Afterward, when the military company had been divided into four squadrons, it was ordered that one squadron in its course should come to public worship with arms complete, and "be at the meeting-house before the second drum hath left beating, their guns ready charged with a fit proportion of match for matchlocks, and flints ready fitted to their firelock pieces, and shot and powder for five or six charges at least."

Such a guard must have numbered fifty full-armed men, and one hundred and fifty more equipped with swords; thereby giving to the public service quite a military appearance; a curious mingling of the church militant and the church triumphant.

In 1647 "it was propounded that men would clear wood and stones from their pale-sides, that the watchmen in dark nights might the more safely walk the rounds without hurt thereby." The pales with which the house-lots were inclosed were in some cases five feet high. The avenues which led out of the town-plat were provided with gates, which at night were shut, and doubtless locked.

Thus was the budding city protected, within and without, from all kinds of disorderly manifestations, whether the result of youthful folly or downright wickedness, if such could exist in those godly days.

New Haven differed in two important particulars from the other colonies. It was part of its "fundamental law" that only church members should be free burgesses or voters. The second particular was in the disuse of juries. In the plantation courts, and the courts of the jurisdiction, the judges determined all questions of fact, as well as of law, and of discretionary punishment.

The first election sermon ever preached in New Haven was delivered by Mr. Davenport. As assistants to the magistrate four deputies were elected, Messrs. Robert Coewman, Matthew Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner and Thomas Fugill. Robert Seeley, who performed the duties of constable, was entitled "Marshall." He was ordered to "warne courts according to the direction of the magistrate; to serve and execute warrants; to attend the courts at all times, to be ready and diligent in his person or by his deputy to execute sentences; and in all other occasions to attend the service of the plantation in all things appertaining to his office." The novelty of court meetings soon wore away, and attendance was enforced by compulsory methods. After November 7, 1642, any freeman who failed to put in an appearance before the end of the roll-call, was fined 1s. 6d.; planters who were not freemen atoned for similar absence by the payment of one shilling. The magistrate summoned the General Court through the marshal's warning, and

the meeting assembled at the beating of the town drum. The jurisdiction of the monthly court of Magistrate Eaton and his four deputies was at first wide and vague. He took cognizance of any matters that seemed to the magistrate worthy of immediate decision. He sent drunkards to the whipping-post, registered wills and administered estates, heard civil suits, and established the watch with the regulations appertaining thereto.

The influence of the magistrate was paramount in courts of every description. The four deputies chosen in the autumn of 1642 were expressly told that they might assist the court by way of advice, but should have no power of sentencing.

In 1643 the magistrates of the town, four in number, were elected by the Colonial Legislature upon nomination by the freemen. It was the nondescript rabble that made drunkenness prominent in the judicial annals of the town. Drunkenness even invaded the precincts of the church and caused excommunications.

In a community where every man was an armed policeman, there was a peace officer, known by the title of marshal. In 1642 he was desired to perform the part of a universal pound-keeper. After January, 1643, Marshal Seely was authorized to receive fees, four pence each for a warrant or summons; for serving an "attachment," six pence. Every prisoner, for the privilege of being locked up, must pay to him one shilling. When the town had passed under a colonial government, a stated salary of three pounds per annum took the place of the former fees. In

1645, the marshal was ordered to be town crier, and to receive one penny for every "cry" from the owner of the thing lost, if he could find him. For a short time after 1645 the destruction of corn by hogs caused the court to appoint the marshal also as a viewer of fences. In October of the same year he was named keeper of the hooks and hinges of the town gates, "least they be lost." Finally he sustained in part the responsibility of a tithingman. The traditional duties of tithingmen were divided between the corporals and the marshal. In 1653 the marshal received a general commission entitling him to seek out and seize all straying boys on the sabbath, and to bring them into church.

Next to the marshal in importance and versatility of functions came the Town Drummer. His principal tasks at first were connected with the watch and ward, and he was supported by the watch. Later (1642) every planter was taxed for his support; his yearly salary averaged from four to five pounds. Robert Bassett (who was a mixture of rake and harum-scarum) was the most noted of the town drummers. He must drum every morning, "halfe an hour before day in the market place, and in some of the streets." The last watch was ordered to call him one hour before day, and "to walke with him as a guard while he continues beating." The town drummer flourished until the advent of the first bell in 1681, and even then he was but gradually suspended.

The first Townsmen or Selectmen of New Haven were appointed by the court, November 17, 1651. At first their power was limited to the simple duties of looking "about fences, swine, and all other things in the generall occasions

of the towne, except extraordinary charges, matters of election in May yearly, and the disposeing of the towne's land."

In 1659 the Townsmen were supreme in New Haven's administration. In 1660, they gained access to the financial management of the town. In proof of the primitive policy of the laws (1665) the following order is quoted: "The Townsmen shall see that at least one roome of the prison is made safe for prisoners."

In 1668 there were three constables, two for New Haven and one for the "Iron-Worke," as East Haven was called. There were three town election days in the year, one in the spring, when the greater number of offices were filled; one in September, to choose Deputies to the fall meeting of the Assembly; and one in November, for the election of constables.

The marshal had faded out of existence as a public functionary, making way for the tithingman. The town, December 16, 1678, commissioned "William Payne and Samuel Hemingway to take a stick or wand and smite such as are unruly, or of uncomely behavior in ye meeting, and to acquaynt their parents." On December 16, 1723, seven tithingmen were chosen in town-meeting, two each for the First Society, for West Haven, for East Haven, and one for North Haven.

Little more need be said about the doings of the city fathers for half a century or more, as the system outlined remained practically the same and was subject to but slight alterations. The town increased considerably, as it may be

supposed, in wealth and population; and with this prosperity came a change of heart in municipal affairs that was not very commendable. In 1782 the first attempt was made to find some better way of caring for the poor, but the result was a failure, and in January, 1783, the selectmen were again commissioned to "sell the town poor, that they may be supported in the cheapest manner." This brings us to a period fraught with great interest to New Haven, when the evolution of a township into a city has to be recorded.

CHAPTER III.

A PERMANENT WATCH ESTABLISHED.

Superintendents and Chiefs—The Night Watch Discontinued—Serious Collisions Between Students and Citizens—Major Bissell's Presence of Mind—The Foundation of the Present Police System—A New Departure in Police Protection.

After February 10, 1784, the city of New Haven was an organized fact. The act of incorporation secured to the infant city little more than improved judicial machinery. The major part of what was deemed public duty was left to the town. The first business of the first Court of Common Council under the new city charter, was a vote to remove the jail from the public square, where it had stood for over a century by the churches on the Green.

The first action taken by the city in regard to police protection was on January 13, 1820, when the common council passed the following:

"That a night watch in and for said city shall be established and kept under the direction of the Court of Common Council when and so often as in the opinion of said Court, the same shall be expedient, and for that purpose said Court shall appoint not to exceed seven discreet citizens to act as superintendents of the watch and not to exceed fifty discreet

citizens to act as watchmen at the pleasure of said Court, under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be established, and in preserving the peace and suppressing disorder, said watchmen shall have while in execution of their duty the same power and authority as are by the laws of the State vested in constables."

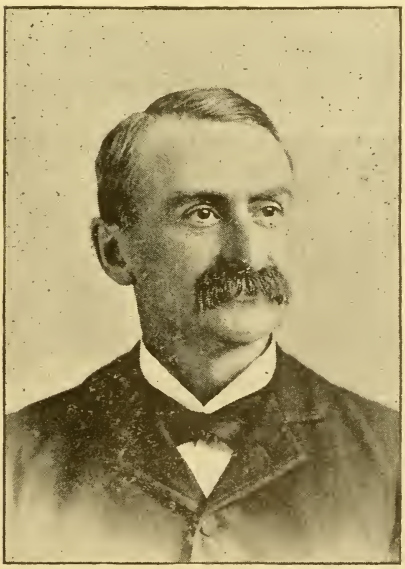
In April of the same year, it was voted that a list be made of fifty "discreet" persons, whose names were to be arranged in alphabetical order and they to serve in squads of eight men each in the order of arrangement, until all had stood their turn. This watch began duty at nine o'clock, after which time, every law abiding person was supposed to be wrapt in slumber, and served until daybreak, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and on the nights of general elections and college commencements. The Sabbath was kept holy, even by the watch, who abstained from watching.

For their services the superintendents received $1.50 per night, and the watchmen were paid $1 between November 1 and April 1. For the remainder of the year twenty-five cents per night was deducted from all, presumably because the weather was less trying and severe. The only requirement in regard to uniform or equipment of the night-watch of this period seems to be found in the regulations of April, 1820, which made it obligatory upon the night-watchmen to carry suitable staffs, three feet in length. At a later period a star shield was worn.

Nathan Peck, Luther Bradley, and Elihu Monson were appointed superintendents, and hence were the first chiefs



Hon. Carlos Smith,
PRESIDENT BOARD POLICE COMMISSIONERS.



Frank S. Andrew,
POLICE COMMISSIONER.

of police of New Haven. Mr. Monson, John Scott and Joel Atwater were appointed the next year, and January 17, 1824, Mr. Monson, W. H. Ellis, John Scott and Timothy Fowler were appointed over a watch of twenty men, to serve when called out by the mayor, in squads of two superintendents and ten men each. John Scott was the only incumbent who was reappointed in 1826, with Sheldon Hotchkiss as his colleague. They were succeeded by James C. Parker, Justin Redfield, Enos A. Prescott and Henry Peck. During 1835 two of the night watchmen were Roger S. Baldwin, afterwards Governor of the state, and Ralph I. Ingersoll, who just missed being President of the United States. The night-watch served from week to week, or longer, and were called out at the discretion of the mayor. In 1836 steps were taken to organize a permanent watch, and Henry Peck and Enos A. Prescott were appointed a committee to prepare plans for such an organization and estimate the probable expense. This action resulted in the appointment, the following spring, of a permanent watch of ten men to serve a year. The appointees were required to give a bond to serve out their term of enlistment. Mayor Flagg was chosen superintendent at a salary of $125 per annum, and the watchmen's compensation was fixed at $1 per night. The dreaded Jesse Knevals became captain at a salary of $2 per day, thus receiving the distinction of being the first captain of the watch. But his days of constabulary duty were drawing to a close, and he resigned soon after, being succeeded by Hezekiah Gorham, who was followed in turn by Hezekiah Gilbert and Jobamah Gunn. The lat-

ter by special vote of the common council was allowed, in addition to his salary, the sum of $10 a year for stationery. An economical spirit took possession of the city fathers at this period and the "watch" had been reduced to four men at seventy-five cents a night, when in 1842, at a freeman's meeting, the common council was instructed to discontinue the "night-watch" altogether. Mayor Flagg's successors as superintendents of the permanent watch, up to the time it was discontinued, were Enos A. Prescott, Zelotes Day, Eli B. Austin, Morris Tyler, Abraham A. Thompson, Elisha Dickerman, Jr., and Leverett Sheppard, respectively. Matters relating to the night-watch were the principal subjects of debate at the meetings of the common council and often assumed very considerable proportions. The extended influence of many of the watchmen tended towards the exercise of wide liberty on their part in service of the public. From 1843 to 1848 the city had no regular watch.

Frequent collisions between students and the "townies," as the local youth were called, and the almost inevitable conflict whenever a fire broke out, caused by the intense rivalry of the various fire companies, augmented the demand for a constabulary, which was recognized in 1848 by the re-establishment of a permanent watch. Major Lyman Bissell, an officer of the Mexican war, who had already won fame and a national reputation, was appointed captain, and practically assumed the duties of superintendent, that office vesting itself, from this time on, in the mayor, *ex-officio*. It was during Major Bissell's seven years' administration that the New Haven night-watch achieved its greatest dis-

tinction. The red letter night of his administration is thus described by Henry Howe. "Forty years ago the only theater, Homan's, was in the Exchange Building, where the town boys and students were wont to gather for amusement. Everything seemed ripening for a mob to culminate in a tragedy. The excitement grew intense, and furious threats filled the air from the town boys. About seventy students were there for mutual protection, and when they issued from the hall a mob, numbering thousands, filled the streets in front, awaiting their exit. The police force all told numbered eighty men, commanded by Captain Lyman Bissell, who had been an officer in the Mexican war. By the advice of Chief Bissell the students moved together on the south side of Chapel street, on a line, two by two, up toward the college, the mob keeping close behind them, filling the air with howlings. When the students had got nearly to the top of the hill, opposite the club house, the leader of the mob rushed forward and seized a student by the neck. Suddenly he let go his hold, staggered back, and fell dead. A knife in the hands of the student had penetrated his heart.

"The body was taken to the Glebe building. The students, followed by the mob, reached the campus and retired to their rooms. Soon Chief Bissell heard the rattling of the caisson of a piece of artillery passing in the street. There were then no city lamps and the night was pitch dark. He followed the rioters. They loaded the piece to the muzzle with cannon balls, grape-shot, stone, pieces of brick, etc., and drew it up before South College, to batter down the

walls. But this design was frustrated by Chief Bissell having spiked the gun; an act that in all probability prevented a bloody tragedy."

John C. Hayden succeeded Major Bissell, and served until 1857. It was during his term that by-laws, which constituted the most elaborate set of rules for the government of the watch up to that time, were adopted by the Court of Common Council. They provided that not to exceed fifteen men with a superintendent and captain, should be appointed, that the mayor, with the consent of a majority of the common council, might remove any officer or watchman for a violation of any of the established rules and if any watchman neglected to faithfully keep watch, he should forfeit $2 to the city treasury. Mr. Hayden was succeeded by Frederick P. Gorham and Elihu Yale, but in 1860, was again reappointed and his term expired with the old "night watch" system itself, which gave place to a regular police department deriving its authority by a legislative charter, which was the birth-right of the present splendid police department of which New Haven is so justly proud.

The "watch" which had existed in a more or less organized state since the city was chartered, while of little value as a protection against the dangers to life and property, which threaten a growing seaport city, yet inspired great terror among mischievous boys. One of the most notable of the officers was Dr. John Skinner, who made arrests without warrant from Court or Justice of the Peace, at his own pleasure. He was distinguished by a black mark on his

prominent nasal organ, and a sharp voice. Constables Munson and Knevals were of the same class.

Half a century ago the lock-up was on Church street, on the site of the American Hall, later it was moved up the street to a few doors below Chapel and from thence to the Glebe building on the corner. The next removal was to the basement of the old State House where it remained until 1861, when City Hall was built.

In 1842 a city meeting instructed the common council to abolish the regular standing city watch, and discontinue the employment of regular watchmen. In 1845 the employment of a special night watch was authorized. In 1848 a watch of ten men was appointed. Alderman Isaac Thomson was made superintendent.

Jobamah Gunn was the first regular captain of the watch, the second being Hezekiah Gorham. He was followed in office by William Daggett. Next Mr. Gorham's son became captain, and in 1855 Lyman Bissell was at the head of the watch.

Major Bissell was succeeded by John C. Hayden, on July 1, 1855, who served until June 4, 1857. Frederick P. Gorham served from June 16, 1857 to June 22, 1859; Elihu Yale from June 21, of that year, to June 15, 1860; and John C. Hayden was again captain until June 21, 1861.

When Harmanus M. Welch was mayor, in 1861, John C. Hollister, David J. Peck, William B. Johnson, George H. Watrous and George A. Chapman were appointed a committee to examine "A Bill for the Organization of a Police Department for the City of New Haven," then pend-

ing before the General Assembly, and promote its passage. This was the beginning of the foundation of the present police system.

The first meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners thus created, was held July 6, 1861, when rules for the government of the police force were adopted. In September a uniform was adopted for the men.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE NIGHT WATCH.

Nathan Peck, Luther Bradley, Elihu Monson, appointed April 28, 1820.

Elihu Monson, John Scott, Joel Atwater, appointed September 4, 1821.

Elihu Monson, William H. Elliott, John Scott, Timothy Fowler, appointed January 17, 1824.

John Scott, Sheldon Hotchkiss, appointed September 11, 1826.

James C. Parker, Justin Redfield, appointed September 6, 1831.

Enos A. Prescott, Henry Peck, appointed December 23, 1835.

Henry C. Flagg, Mayor, from June 20, 1837, to 1839.

Enos A. Prescott, Mayor, from June 24, 1839, to 1841.

Zelotes Day, Eli B. Austin, Morris Taylor, Abraham A. Thompson, appointed July 6, 1841.

Elisha Dickerman, Jr., Morris Tyler, Abraham A. Thompson, Leverett Sheppard, appointed August 2, 1842.

Abraham A. Thompson, from December 20, 1848, to 1848.

Henry Peck, Mayor, from June 11, 1849, to 1850.
Aaron N. Skinner, Mayor, from June 10, 1850, to 1854.
Chauncey Jerome, Mayor, from June 12, 1854, to 1855.
Alfred Blakeman, Mayor, from June 11, 1855 to 1856.
Philip S. Galpin, Mayor, from July 7, 1856, to 1860.
Harmanus M. Welch, Mayor, from June 14, 1860 to 1863.
Morris Tyler, Mayor, from June 3, 1863, to 1865.
Erastus C. Scranton, Mayor, from June 6, 1865, to 1866.
Lucien W. Sperry, Mayor, from June 5, 1866, to 1869.
William Fitch, Mayor, from June 1, 1869, to 1870.
Henry G. Lewis, Mayor, from June 7, 1870, to —

CAPTAINS OF THE WATCH.

Jesse Knevals, from January 5, 1836, to 1836.
Hezekiah Gorham, from July 27, 1836, to 1837.
Hezekiah Gilbert, from June 20, 1837, to 1838.
Jobamah Gunn, from July 10, 1838, to 1843.
*Lyman Bissell, from December 23, 1848, to 1855.
John C. Hayden, from June 11, 1855, to 1857.
Frederick P. Gorham, from June 15, 1857, to 1859.
Elihu Yale, from June 20, 1859, to 1860.
John C. Hayden, from June 14, 1860, to 1861.

*The watch was discontinued October 17, 1843, to 1848.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

Abolishment of the Old Watch—Terms and Provisions of the New Law—A Board of Police Commissioners—The Department to Consist of one Chief, one Captain, one Lieutenant, Ordinary Policemen, not Exceeding Twenty, and Fifteen Supernumeraries.

THE old watch was abolished by legislative enactment—entitled "A Bill to Organize a Police Force for the City of New Haven," approved June 27, 1861. This bill established a police force called the Police Department of the City of New Haven. It provided in substance as follows:

The Court of Common Council held in the city of New Haven, after the act should take effect, should choose, by ballot, six citizens of said city, to be and constitute the Board of Police Commissioners; each member of said Court of Common Council should vote for three persons, and no more, which three persons should be voted for on one piece of paper, and be marked or designed thereon "first," "second," and "third:" the two persons voted for marked "first," who received the highest number of votes, should be declared elected for the period of one year from the second Monday in June, A. D. 1861, and until others were chosen in their place; the two marked "third," who re-

ceived the highest number of votes, should be declared elected for the period of three years from the said second Monday in June, A. D. 1861, and until others are chosen in their places. At the second meeting of said Court of Common Council held in each year after the annual city election, said court should choose, by ballot, two citizens members of said Board of Police Commissioners, for the period of three years from the second Monday in June of the year in which they were chosen, and until others were chosen in their places; but no member of the common council should, after the present municipal year, vote for more than one person; and the two having the highest number of votes should be declared to be elected; the common council had full power to fill all vacancies that might occur in said board, in the manner indicated, whenever the same might occur.

The mayor, *ex-officio*, was chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, and General Superintendent of the Police Department; but had no vote in the appointment of any member of the Police Department; no person should be appointed to any office or place in said department except he received at least four votes.

All members of the Police Department should be appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners, and should hold their office or appointment for the period of three years from the second Monday in June of the year in which they were appointed, and until others were appointed in their places, unless sooner removed for cause.

The Police Department should consist of one Chief, one Captain, one Lieutenant, any number of ordinary policemen, at the discretion of the commission, not exceeding twenty, and fifteen supernumerary policemen, who might be called into service by the chief, whenever, in the opinion of himself or the mayor, their services might be needed.

The mayor and commissioners to have full power, and it was made their duty, to hear and decide upon all complaints made against any member of the department, and to give the party or parties complained against reasonable opportunity to be heard in reference to the subject matter of said complaints; to describe and define the duties of the various members of the department; to fix the amount of the salary or wages to be paid to each member; to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct, government and control of said department, and for the discharge of persons arrested without process, but should receive no compensation for their services; to have power to suspend from duty any member for a period not exceeding four days, without a hearing.

The composition of the Board of Police Commissioners was on what has been designated the non-partisan plan. An equal number of commissioners were selected from both the two great political parties, the idea of those who favored the plan being to avoid the domination of one party over the other in the matter of choosing policemen or dismissing them from service.

The first meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, organized under the act of 1861, was held at the mayor's

office, on the 6th day of July, 1861. There were present, the mayor, as chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Blodgett, Reilly, Chatfield, Treat and Fitch. The chairman stated that the commission was called together for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the organization of the police force, under the law passed by the legislature at the May session. Nothing further was done until the 12th of July, when a committee of three, including the chairman, was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the police force, and to report the respective salaries of officers and men. Messrs. Fitch and Anthony were appointed said committee. This committee's report was received and adopted at the next meeting of the board. At the same time the mayor was requested to advise with the city attorney as to the power of the board to declare that policemen should have no perquisites, and also whether the legal fees that might accrue to the policemen should go into the City or Town treasury. Both these questions were answered in the affirmative; whereupon the rules and regulations were adopted. Merritt Clark and William Grant were appointed policemen by nomination.

On August 12, 1861, these officers were elected:

Jonathan W. Pond, Chief; Wales French, Captain; Owen A. Monson, Lieutenant.

On the 26th, the following persons were elected policemen: Darby Hanley, Treadwell Smith, Philip Reilly, Leverett Howell, Philip Roller, Luther P. Darrow, Peter Sheridan, George A. Baldwin, Jefferson B. Shaw, Henry J. Catlin, William D. Campbell, James Brady.

These were elected supernumeraries: E. C. Tuttle, Thomas Kennedy, William P. Addison, A. C. Andrews, John Healy (1), John Ray, Hiram W. Smith, Halsey C. Thomas, John E. Lewis, Frank Cook, Lawrence Spillane, Michael Doherty, John Ward, William N. Schmidt, John Murphy.

At a meeting held September 12, 1861, it was voted to have the uniform overcoats cut double-breasted, instead of single breasted, as prescribed in the printed rules. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed over the death of Commissioner John W. Fitch. Edward Harrison was elected to fill the vacancy in the board occasioned by the death of John W. Fitch.

The following rule was adopted (Nov. 9, 1861): "That whenever a supernumerary policeman is kept on service for a period of ten successive days, or over, the pay shall be $1.87 1-2 per day, and for a less time of service the pay shall be $1.50 per day."

This unique reprimand, reminding one of the famous Scotch verdict, "not guilty, but don't do it again," was promulgated March 28, 1862:

"Messrs. John Ward and William K. Schmidt: Your case having been heard by the Board of Police Commissioners, they are of the opinion that you were absent from your beat some part of the night on the 15th of March, 1862; but in consideration of its being a stormy night, and this being the first case of the kind which has been brought before the Board, they are of the opinion that you ought not to be discharged from the department, but the board expects every man to do his duty, and that hereafter the

rules of the board as laid down in the printed books will be strictly enforced."

The next complaint was not so leniently dealt with. Policeman Francis Cook, having been found guilty of "partial intoxication," was suspended from duty for thirty days.

The board (May 1, 1862) authorized the mayor and chief of police to employ from time to time such detectives as they might think best and necessary, until other provisions should have been made; the chief to report monthly to the board the name of each detective so employed, for what purpose, and the amount expended.

The salary of the chief was fixed at $850 per annum, that of the captain and lieutenant $650 each, and the pay of ordinary policemen at the rate of $550 each, per annum, to commence on the first day of July, 1862. The officers and patrolmen, each, were allowed to be absent one day in each month, or twelve days during the year; the time of such absence to be at the option of the chief of police; without deduction of pay for such absence.

Lieutenant Owen A. Monson was elected captain, vice Wales French, resigned; and policeman Treadwell Smith was elected lieutenant (Sept. 8, 1862.)

The board empowered the mayor or chief (Dec. 18) to suspend any member of the Police Department from duty for any insulting or abusive language used toward a superior officer, or for breaches of discipline, disobedience of orders or neglect to comply with the rules and regulations of the board. Such suspension not to continue for a longer period than forty-eight hours, without a hearing before the board.

At a meeting of the board, held June 4, 1863, the salary list was increased for the ensuing year, as follows: Chief, $900; captain and lieutenant, $700; patrolmen, $600.

The Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the common council, under the "act to organize a police force for the city of New Haven," as amended by the legislature, May, 1864, was as follows:

Atwater Treat, term expired June, 1865.

Cupriam Willcox, term expired June, 1865.

Benj. F. Mansfield, term expired June, 1866.

Samuel A. Smith, term expired June, 1866.

Henry S. Dawson, term expired June, 1867.

Rufus S. Pickett, term expired June, 1867.

The following were elected: Treadwell Smith, lieutenant; James Stuart, William M. Hyde, Merritt Clark, William Grant, W. D. Campbell, George A. Baldwin, George Butler, Orrin Miller, policemen.

These policemen were added at the next meeting: Philip Roller, Peter Sheridan, Owen Kelly.

On July 16, 1864, Elihu Yale was elected chief, and Lucius Kentfield captain; L. P. Darrow, James Fitzpatrick policemen.

Rufus S. Pickett was appointed secretary to the board (Aug. 4, 1864), an office which had been hitherto filled by the chief of police.

The minutes of the Board of Police Commissioners (Sept. 17, 1864) contain a record of the following case: "Policeman Owen Kelly was tried on a charge of assaulting in the station house a prisoner named Bridget Whitney,

'by cruelly beating, bruising, and kicking her, with such force as to cause her to fall upon the floor with such violence as to render her entirely senseless for a time, and severely injuring her body and limbs.'"

The finding of the board was as follows: "The testimony of all the witnesses having satisfied the board that Owen Kelly did at the time and place specified, kick, and push said Bridget Whitney so as to cause her to fall heavily upon the floor, thus partially sustaining the charges made against him by Chief of Police Yale, and his own acknowledgments being in accordance with that testimony, it was voted that Owen Kelly, for the offence, should be reprimanded by the mayor, and suspended with loss of pay for five days, to perform duty or not during suspension, as he preferred."

Truly, a memorable verdict!

On October 6, 1864, the salaries were fixed as follows: Chief, $2.75 per day; Captain, $2.50 per day; lieutenant, $2.25 per day; policemen, $2.00 per day.

A committee consisting of Lieutenant Treadwell Smith, and Patrolmen Stewart and Wilson, appeared before the board, March 23, 1865, and stated that it was difficult for the force to live comfortably on their then compensation, said compensation having been less than was paid to the police of other cities. Furthermore, that it would be very difficult for them to procure new uniforms, which were much needed; unless they were in some way assisted to purchase them. Chief Yale made a similar statement. Whereupon the board voted that "in view of the enhanced cost of

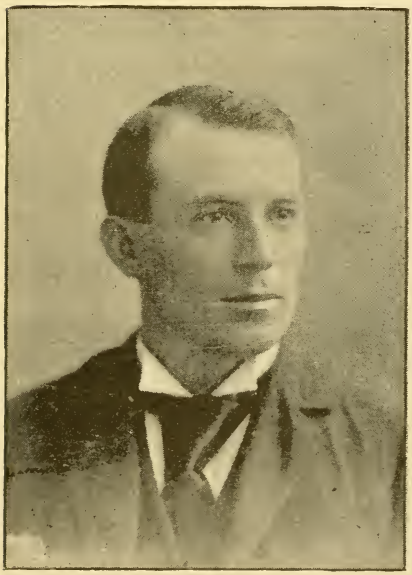
living, and of clothing, the common council be recommended to appropriate the sum of fifty dollars to each of the members of the regular police force, to assist them in procuring new uniforms; provided that the uniforms shall be of good quality, and alike in material and style, and in strict conformity to the regulations."

The following resolution was passed by the board, August 9, 1865: "Resolved, That while the charges against the chief of police are not fully proved, the evidence in the case before the board goes to show a great want of harmony and unity of action between the chief and his subordinates, also a lack of system in the administration of the affairs of the Police Department; and as the chief is in a degree responsible for the conduct of the department, he is justly censurable for failing to promulgate such orders as would prevent such acts as are complained of in the case before the board."

That the discipline was not quite what it should have been, may be inferred from the following cases, as reported in the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners, August 18, 1865: Supernumeraries Judge, Merrifield, Fitzpatrick and Hutchinson, appeared before the board to answer for not responding to the call of the chief, on the 1st instant. Thomas Judge stated that notice to report for duty at the time specified did not reach him. Henry Merrifield stated that he was named to go on duty at 12 o'clock (midnight), but did not, on account of accidentally oversleeping. Richard Fitzpatrick stated that he failed to respond on account of sickness. H. S. Hutchinson stated that his house, in the vicinity of the camp, had been broken



JOHN H. PLATT,
POLICE COMMISSIONER.



DANIEL M. SHEEHAN,
POLICE COMMISSIONER.

open on the morning of the 11th, and he considered it necessary to remain at home to protect his family. "Voted: reasons satisfactory."

The resignation of Chief Elihu Yale was accepted, October 9, 1865, and George M. White appointed to fill vacancy.

Charges of intoxication against members of the force were not infrequent. The board (Nov. 9, 1865) voted "that from and after this date, the Board of Police Commissioners will dismiss from the police force any member thereof who shall be proved guilty of intoxication;" and Chief White was instructed to inform every member of the force of the above action of the board.

The per diem compensation of the police force, from and after November 1, 1865, until May 1, 1866, was: Chief, $3.30; captain, $2.75; lieutenant, $2.50; patrolmen, $2.25.

Captain Kentfield appeared before the board December 16, 1865, and proposed to resign if the charges pending against him were withdrawn or dismissed. Chief White, who preferred the charges, withdrew them with consent of the board; when Captain Kentfield presented his resignation, which was accepted. At a subsequent meeting Major William A. Lincoln was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Kentfield.

The resignation of George M. White, as Chief of Police, with the reasons therefor, was presented and accepted (Sept. 5, 1866). Captain Lincoln was appointed to the vacancy caused by Chief White's resignation.

The pay of the force was increased as follows: Patrolmen, $2.50 per day; lieutenant, $2.75; captain, $3, to commence September 1, 1866.

Lieutenant Treadwell Smith was made captain, September 15, 1866; and Patrolman Francis Smith was promoted lieutenant. The compensation of Chief Lincoln was increased from $3.30 to $4 per day.

Messrs. William R. Shelton and Thomas H. Fulton presented certificates of election to the office of police commissioners for three years, from the first Monday of June, 1867, and their names were entered on the rolls of the board. William H. Bradley offered a certificate to the office of police commissioner for the term of three years, from the first Monday of June, 1866, and claimed the seat occupied by Piermont Bradford. The clerk declined to enter his name on the rolls of the board. It was then voted that Piermont Bradford was not entitled to a seat in the commission, there being no record upon the doings of the common Council that he was ever elected, and consequently he could present no credentials.

The police pay-roll for October, 1867, amounted to $2,280.50.

CHAPTER V.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Not Always Harmonious, but for the Public Good—Resignations and Vacancies—Officials Investigated—Exit Chief Brown—Office of Roundsman Discontinued—Trial of Lieutenant Sheridan—A Tale of a Dog—Some Delinquent Policemen—Office of First and Second Sergeant Established.

THE proceedings of the police commissioners, November 5, 1867, were far from harmonious. This is a part of the record: "Commissioner Peck moved the appointment of a captain on the force. A motion to adjourn was made. Messrs. Fabrique, Peck, Ives and Bradford voted nay, and Messrs. Fulton and Shelton voted yea. The mayor declared the board adjourned. Commissioner Fabrique appealed from the decision, and Messrs. Bradford, Ives and Peck sustained the decision. The mayor and Commissioners Fulton and Shelton withdrew. Mr. Peck was appointed chairman, and Mr. Fabrique moved to ballot for captain. Mr. Ives seconded the motion." A ballot was then had which resulted in the choice of Francis Smith as captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Treadwell Smith.

The pay of the police force for the month of June, 1867, amounted to $2,257.50.

In consideration of there having been a number of vacancies in the ranks, occasioned by the expiration of their term of office, the chief was called upon to state his opinion of the qualifications of the men whose time had expired, as to their fitness for re-election, with the result that the following members were continued: James Stewart. William M. Hyde, William Grant, Peter Sheridan, Owen Kelly, Philip Roller.

The resignation of Captain Treadwell Smith was received and accepted (July 8, 1867). Francis Smith was made acting captain, and Peter Sheridan acting lieutenant. James T. Mullen was elected lieutenant, August 5, 1868, and William B. Catlin, captain, August 14.

On March 12, 1869, the increase of pay of the police was called up, and after a thorough discussion of the subject the following rates were decided upon, per day: Patrolmen, $2.75; roundsmen, $3.00; lieutenants, $3.50; captain, $4.00; chief, $5.00.

The monthly pay-roll for April amounted to $3,325.75.

Members of the force employed as detectives were ordered (Dec. 1, 1869) to do patrol duty, and when an officer was wanted by the chief or other officer in command to do detective duty, the chief or other officer selected the proper member of the force for such service. All members of the department were required to wear their uniform when on duty.

By resolution of the commissioners, the chief was instructed to keep in his office a proper record, with date, description of articles taken, of all articles found and recov-

ered by officers of the force, or returned to the office, or taken from prisoners or lodgers; and the chief or officer in command was further instructed to make a written report quarterly of all articles left on hand and uncalled for.

The resignation of W. A. Lincoln as chief was received and accepted December 27, 1869.

On the 8th of the following month William J. Bowen was elected chief of police to fill vacancy as above.

Slowly but steadily the police department kept expanding, to keep pace with the constant and rapid growth of the city. Evidence of this fact may be learned in the single item of expenditure. Thus, the salary list for January, 1870, amounts to $3,494.27. A system of discipline was of slow development. Serious charges had been promulgated against Chief Bowen, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; but after a hearing he was exculpated. Officers of lower grade not infrequently fared much worse. Sheriff G. O. Hotchkiss sent a communication to the board complaining that prisoners while in charge of the police had escaped from the station house. An investigation resulted in charges being preferred against Policeman Charles B. Dyer, on the ground of letting three prisoners escape. Specification 3:

"In this that the said Charles B. Dyer, at the time and place aforesaid, as a consideration for allowing said Thorne, Adee and Bloomer to escape from his custody, received of the said prisoners certain watches and other articles of value, which he appropriated to his own use." There were three charges preferred against Officer Dyer, (1) absent from

post, (2) malversation in office, (3) conduct unbecoming an officer; upon all which counts in the indictment he was found guilty, except as to the first and the last. The sentence imposed was "that his honor, the mayor, be authorized to reprimand Officer Charles B. Dyer, as the judgment of the board upon said charges."

There was cause for another investigation of a more general character. Money was missing from the police office under circumstances that called for the following action: "The board then voted that the mayor write a general vote of censure of the board against the police department for the loss of said money of George W. Lavine from the police office."

The loss of the time book of the police force occasioned also considerable official perturbation, with the result of an investigation being set on foot. Chief Bowen was called as a witness and testified as to the manner of keeping the time of the force. Captain Catlin testified as to the alterations in the books. Lieutenant James T. Mullen gave evidence as to the alterations made in the time books. Officer Phelps deposed that he was absent one day in the month of June, and that he got paid for it. Other witnesses were heard, who gave similar testimony. It was voted to compare the pay-roll with the time book, and that all extra time allowed to patrolmen be stricken off. This ended the difficulty.

Chief Bowen was discharged the service on charges embodied in the following resolution: "Voted, that William J. Bowen, now acting as chief of police, be discharged from the service for conduct unbecoming an officer, and ineffi

ciency in the discharge of his duties." (August 30, 1870).

Captain William B. Catlin received instructions to act as chief *pro tem.*

Officer Andrew J. Carpenter's case is a notable one, as may be inferred from the following: "The board then summed up their decision in the charges against Officer Andrew J. Carpenter, as follows: First charge, drunkenness. Unanimous, guilty. Second charge, visiting a house of ill-fame. Guilty. Third charge, disorderly conduct. Unanimous, not guilty. The vote of the board on the question of his dismissal was as follows: 'Yes,' votes 2; 'No,' votes 2. The board being at a tie in the absence of his honor, the mayor."

At a subsequent meeting of the board Officer Carpenter was restored to duty as a supernumerary.

On November 22, 1870, the following estimate of expenses of the police department for the year ensuing was approved by the board:

1 Chief, $5.00 per day	$ 1,825 00
1 Captain, $4.00 per day,	1,460 00
1 Lieutenant, $3.50 per day	1,277 50
50 Patrolmen, $2.75 per day	50,187 50
Estimated office expenses	1,200 00
Total estimate	$55,950 00

All members elected as officers before being qualified by taking the oath of office, were required to present a certificate of physical capacity from Dr. Carrington, the surgeon of the board.

The board instructed the chief to suspend from duty all members of the department against whom charges were preferred, and to immediately notify the commissioners of said suspensions and charges.

Strangely enough, the same officer, Charles B. Dyer, who figured in a case where he was charged, among other things, with malfeasance in office, in allowing three prisoners to escape, after having first, as alleged, relieved them of certain articles of jewelry and watches, was on a similar charge, preferred against him, February 15th, 1871, dismissed from the force. The latter complaint was as follows: Gross neglect of duty. Specification: "In this that the said Charles B. Dyer did, on the 2d day of February, 1871, receive an order from Captain Catlin, through one N. Jennings, to arrest one French and Healy, who had swindled said Jennings out of $190 while traveling on the cars between Milford and New Haven, and that the said Dyer did arrest said French and Healy, and have them in his custody, and did allow them to escape on the grounds that they had paid said Jennings $80 out of the $190 that said French and Healy had in their possession belonging to said Jennings."

The office of roundsman was discontinued from and after July 8, 1871. This office was restored October 23, following.

On July 6, 1871, Charles Webster was elected chief of police, William M. Hyde captain, and Peter Sheridan lieutenant.

Captain Hyde was made acting chief.

A communication to the board was received from Charles Webster declining the appointment of chief of police. The communication was placed on file for future action. At the next meeting of the board, July 21, the declination of Charles Webster as chief of police was accepted.

A case that caused considerable comment was brought to the attention of the board in the shape of specifications and charges preferred by a citizen named A. Von Steinweke against Lieutenant Sheridan. The former made complaint that at midnight, September 3, his bell was rung by a policeman, who demanded admittance on the plea of serving a warrant on account of a dog that had been reported on the premises and was unmuzzled. The officer was refused admittance, the complainant not believing him to be an officer at all. In less than half an hour afterwards his bell was rung again. This time two policemen were at the door. He admitted them into the house. They served a summons calling upon the complainant to appear at the police office at 9 o'clock in the morning. The policemen then went away. In less than an hour his door bell was rung again for the third time, two other policemen appearing and arresting Mr. Von Steinweke. They took him to the police office, where he was interrogated and let go at 3 o'clock in in the morning. Lieutenant Sheridan, as alleged, took the whole responsibility of the arrest and serving of the warrant, and asserted that he had given orders to the last police callers to bring the prisoner to the police office "dead or alive."

Mr. Von Steinweke furthermore deposed that the dog was not his property, but belonged to Captain J. Koch, an inmate of Mr. Von Steinweke's house; that the dog on the night in question, and for years past, had worn a collar clearly marked with the full name of the owner; that the dog was never allowed outside the premises, and therefore the city ordinance about muzzling dogs was not violated.

Lieutenant Sheridan, upon the charges, was suspended from duty for ten days.

The estimate of the department was made out and approved October 23, 1871, as follows:

Salary of Chief of Police	$ 1,825 00
Salary of Captain of Police	1,460 00
Salary of Lieutenant of Police . . .	1,277 50
Salary of fifty Policemen	50,187 50
Salary of five Sunday Watchmen . . .	650 00
Extra duty (supernumeraries) . . .	1,000 00
Office expenses	1,200 00
	$57,600 00

Roundsman Phelps, soon as appointed, began to peform his duty in a very energetic fashion, and very many delinquent policemen were brought to book accordingly; the board as usual taking lenient views of such departures from the straight path of duty. Nor did Roundsman Phelps himself escape having charges preferred against him for infraction of the rules.

On motion of Commissioner Wright it was decided that "the number of the present effective force of the depart-

ment be increased fifty men." The pay of patrolmen, on and after January 1, 1873, was increased to $3 per day; and the salary of the chief was fixed at $2,500 per year.

The estimates of the department for the year 1873 were as follows:

Chief	$ 2,500 00
Captain	1,642 50
Lieutenant	1,460 00
85 Patrolmen	93,075 00
5 Sunday Watchmen	650 00
Extra duty (supernumeraries)	1,000 00
Office expenses,	1,500 00
Fair Haven Station	2,000 00
Telegraph	3,000 00
Total	$106,827 50

J. Murray Fairchild was instructed to forthwith erect, under the supervision of the board, the police alarm telegraph.

Charles W. Allen was elected chief of police, from the 13th day of December, 1872.

The chief was empowered to detail from the police force such officer or officers as he might require from time to time to act as detectives until further orders.

An additional roundsman was appointed July 11, 1873.

The office of first and second sergeant was established September 3, 1873. Treadwell Smith was elected first sergeant and George F. Selleck second sergeant.

CHAPTER VI.

SERIOUS CHARGES PREFERRED BY THE MAYOR.

A Police Mutual Benefit Aid Association—Meritorious Service Rewarded—Cutting Down Expenses—The Mayor Charges that the Efficiency of the Force has been Sadly Demoralized—An Investigation Ordered—Chief Allen Implicated—He is Exonerated, and the Mayor's Charges not Sustained—Police Telephone Stations—The Force organized.

A PETITION was presented by a committee of the police force asking the consent of the board to the organization by the patrolmen of a Police Mutual Benefit Aid Association. Upon motion the board voted to grant the petition, provided that the articles of association first receive the sanction of the board. The chief of police was instructed to communicate with the patrolmen and inform them that the articles of association must be laid before the board for approval.

It having been deemed necessary in the course of these pages to make reference to the escapades of delinquent policemen, it is pleasant to record the following case as a sample of meritorious service, common enough in the department:

"Voted—That Officer Stanford is entitled to the commendation of the board, for his prompt, efficient and officer-

like conduct upon the occasion of the arrest of Thomas Donohoe, on the 9th day of August last, and for bringing said Donohoe in with great peril to himself, and under circumstances which required great personal bravery; and that this vote be posted upon the bulletin board for one week."

The following resolution was approved May 4, 1875: "Whereas, it is incumbent upon every department of our municipal government in the present state of affairs to make the financial burdens as light as possible; and, Whereas, we believe that our police force may be slightly reduced without detriment to the city; therefore, be it Resolved, that until further ordered by this board, said force shall not exceed eighty patrolmen."

Chief Charles W. Allen, January 30, 1877, addressed the following communication to the Board of Police Commissioners:

"As his honor the Mayor in his message to the honorable Court of the Common Council, delivered January 26, 1877, has made the following serious charges touching the police department, to wit:

"That the department 'has through the power and influence of its head been prostituted from its legitimate purposes to subserve personal and political ends,' that 'the efficiency of the force has been sadly demoralized by gross partiality shown to men on the force, and other grave charges which will be substantiated if necessity calls for them.'

"As your honorable body is by the charter invested with the sole jurisdiction concerning the subject matter of these charges, and is empowered to correct such evils if they exist, it would seem eminently proper to present such charges to a tribunal charged by the law with the duty of investigating them. . . .

"If the department 'has been prostituted to personal and political ends or is demoralized by gross partiality shown to men on the force,' as charged, I am not conscious of it." . . .

Commissioner Sloat presented a resolution in substance as follows: "This Board is impressed with the gravity of these charges proceeding from such a high source.

"Resolved, That this Board respectfully request that his Honor the Mayor will at his earliest convenience place this Board in possession of such specific charges and evidence as will enable it to proceed to an investigation."

Mayor W. R. Shelton replied as follows: "I hereby make the following charges against the Chief of Police, Charles W. Allen, Esq.:

"1. That the department has through the power and influence of its head, been prostituted from its legitimate purposes to subserve personal and political ends.

"2. That the efficiency of the force has been demoralized by the gross partialities shown to men on the force.

"3. That money has been extorted by the Chief of Police for the recovery of stole property, in violation of Rule II.

"4. That the Chief of Police has contributed money and influence to carry primary meetings and elections in violation of Rule 67."

The animus that prompted the above charge may be gathered from the following extract from the Commissioners' report:

"The evidence offered in this connection seems burdened with the opinion that the chief labored with the force to the end that William R. Shelton might be defeated because the chief was personally hostile to that candidate."

After an extended review of the evidence, the chief was exonerated on all counts.

It was voted that twenty-five cents per day be added to the salary of patrolmen, dating from the first day of July, 1877 to January 1, 1878. It was also voted to grant an increase of pay of ten per cent. to the salaries of the chief, captain and lieutenant, commencing from October 1, 1877, and ending January 1, 1878.

Salaries were ordered as follows, March 11, 1878:

Chief, $1,800; Captains, $3.50 per day; Lieutenant, $3.25 per day; patrolmen, $2.50 per day.

The office of Seargeant was abolished and Seargeants Smith and Sellick were instructed to act as roundsmen.

Upon charges of inefficiency and gross neglect of duty, Charles W. Allen was removed from the office of Chief of Police, February 19, 1879.

Charles Webster was elected Chief of Police, vice Allen removed.

Upon the recommendation of the chief, the monthly drill was discontinued and a quarterly inspection substituted. The New York style of police hat was adopted.

The salary of Chief of Police from and after September 1, 1879, was fixed at $2,200.

The pay roll for August was $6,570.58; Sunday bills, $90.35.

On the 27th of January, 1881, the pay roll was approved as follows: Chief, $2,500 per annum; Captain, $3.75 per day; Lieutenant, $3.50 per day; patrolmen, $2.75 per day. These rates go into effect from and after the 4th day of January, 1881.

These figures were corrected in the following manner, at the next meeting of the board; "The pay of the captain shall be $4.49 1-2, and that of the lieutenant $3.65 per day, during the months of March and April, 1881, and thereafter the pay of the captain shall be $4.12 1-2 per day, and that of the lieutenant $3.75 1-2 per day."

William O'Keefe and Treadwell Smith were elected roundsmen May 2, 1882.

The pay of sergeants was increased fifty cents, and that of roundsmen twenty-five per cent. per diem.

On January 2, 1883, the pay of patrolmen was fixed at $3 per diem, commencing December 1, 1882; the pay of detectives at $3.25, and of roundsmen at $3.12, to commence January 1, 1883.

The board voted that policemen wounded or otherwise disabled while making or attempting to make arrests, or in the faithful discharge of any specially perilous official duty should be entitled to full pay during the time necessarily lost in recovering their health.

The pay-roll for June, 1883, amounted to $8,254.46.



EDWARD DOWNS.
CITY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK BOARD POLICE COMMISSIONERS.



TREADWELL SMITH.
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

W. H. Mendall, agent for the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, appeared before the board and explained the working of the system. The company, he said, would furnish the city with ten stations, central office apparatus and rent the wire for $2,750; or they would rent it to the city for a year at $50 per station, with the privilege to the city to buy the same (except the telephones and transmitters). If at the end of a year the city should decide to buy the system, the sum of $300 would be deducted from the purchase price.

Commissioners Hart and Catlin were appointed a committee to contract for one year's rental at $50 a year for each station, with the privilege of buying the same.

This contract having been entered into, the following places were designated as police telephone stations:

1. Corner West Water and Hill.
2. Corner DeWitt street and Columbus avenue.
3. Corner West street and Congress avenue.
4. Corner Cedar street and Congress avenue.
5. Corner of Oak and Orchard streets.
6. Corner of Webster street and Dixwell avenue.
7. Corner of Orchard and Henry streets.
8. Corner of Munson street and Winchester avenue.
9. Corner of Trumbull street and Whitney avenue.
10. Corner of State and Bradley streets.

Captain Peter Sheridan resigned from the department November 12, 1883.

A new rule was adopted retiring policemen who had attained the age of 55 years.

Treadwell Smith was elected captain, January 1, 1884; William O'Keefe was made first lieutenant, James Winn second lieutenant; first sergeant and hack inspector, Lent Bishop; second sergeant, William K. Schmidt; third sergeant, Albert Bradley; first roundsman, John Driscoll; second roundsman, William E. McBride.

The rule adopted at the meeting held January 1, 1884, in regard to retiring policemen at the age of 55, was amended by adding, "at which time claim may be made for future service and granted at the discretion of the commissioners, based on the physical condition and the high degree of efficiency of the applicant."

That such a resolution as the following should be called for is the chief interest attached to it, officially or historically:

"No member of the department shall endorse any application for license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor; or become surety on a bond for any person obtaining such a license."

The following rules were adopted July 1, 1884: "That the ordinary policemen, described under the rules as supernumeraries of the department, be hereafter divided into the following grades: Ordinary policemen of the first grade; ordinary policemen of the second grade; ordinary policemen of the third grade; supernumeraries of the first grade; supernumeraries of the second grade.

"That for any day of actual service rendered by them, ordinary policemen of the first grade shall be paid $3; ordinary policemen of the second grade, $2.75; ordinary police-

men of the third grade, $2.50; supernumeraries of the first grade, $2.25. Doormen hereafter appointed to be paid the same amount as ordinary policemen of the third grade."

The board exercised the right to transfer, promote, or reduce the members belonging to any of the grades, as in their opinion the interests of the department might require.

The city auditor was requested to cause the police headquarters to be suitably draped in memory of Charles Webster, late chief of police, who died December 30, 1884.

His successor was elected in the person of Charles F. Bollman, July 13, 1865, at a salary of $2,500 per annum.

The death of Timothy J. Crowley, late clerk of the board of police commissioners, took place October 10, 1885.

The chief was instructed to examine the law relative to the right of policemen to carry firearms, and to endeavor to secure the passage of such legislation as would permit policemen to carry firearms, if any such legislation was deemed necessary.

The following amendment to the rules was adopted, August 31, 1886:

"That the letters used to designate the different grades of the police force be and they hereby are re-arranged, as follows: the active supernumeraries of the lowest or the fifth grade to be known as grade E, instead of grade A. The fourth or advanced grade of active supernumeraries to be known as grade D, instead of grade B. The permanent force of the third grade to be known as grade C, instead of grade A. The second grade to be known as grade B, as at

present. The first and highest grade to be known as grade A, instead of grade C."

Having reached his twenty-fifth year of service in the department, the board passed resolutions complimenting Captain William H. Hyde, as an honest and efficient officer.

The substitute set of rules of the "Veteran Reserves," were adopted, as follows:

"SECTION 1. An honorary grade of the police force of the city of New Haven is hereby constituted, which shall be known as the 'Veteran Reserve,' and which shall be governed by the following rules:

"SEC. 2. The board of police commissioners may in its discretion, by the unanimous vote of a full board, transfer to the Veteran Reserve, any member of the police of this city who shall through age or physical disabilities incurred in the discharge of perilous duty, or in long and faithful service upon the force, become permanently disqualified for the more active and efficient duties of his position, as follows:

"SEC. 3. To any such member of the force who, while in the active performance of his duties, and without fault or misconduct on his part, and for causes before stated, shall become unfitted for full police duty, a sum may be paid not to exceed one-half or less than one-fourth his rate of compensation per annum.

"SEC. 4. Any member of the police force who has or shall have performed duty therein for a period of twenty years or more, upon his own application in writing, or upon the certificate of the police surgeon, that he is permanently

disabled or disqualified for full police duty, may, by the unanimous vote of the full board, be transferred to the Veteran Reserve grade during his life, and be paid not less than one-third or more than one-half of his previous rate of compensation.

"SEC. 5. All members of the force thus transferred to the Veteran Reserve shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the department, and in all cases will be required to report each day to headquarters and perform from three to six hours daily service, unless excused by the chief. The chief shall report the condition of the Veteran Reserves at each regular meeting of the board."

The committee on efficiency of the force, to which was referred the matter of making a rule in the case of drunkenness of members of the police department, reported the following, January 3, 1888:

"Voted, That the section of the general rules for the government of the police department be amended:

"First, by inserting at the beginning of said section the following paragraph: Any member of the police force found guilty of intoxication while on duty shall be dismissed from the department."

It was urged on the members of the police department, specially detailed or regularly patroling their beats, to exercise the closest vigilance in detecting, and prompt and decisive action in bringing to justice, all violators of the liquor law.

This minute appears in the proceedings of the police board, December 8, 1888: "It was voted that the president

of the board give the police a lecture in reference to pa-patroling their beats."

A committee consisting of Commissioners Hart and Andrew, reported the draft of an act amending the charter of the city of New Haven, the main features of which may be cited as follows:

The police department to consist of one superintendent, not more than four captains, eighteen sergeants, two matrons, and such number of regular policemen as the board of police commissioners might from time to time designate and prescribe, and not more than fifty supernumeraries. All officers and members of the department to be elected by the board of police commissioners by ballot, and subject to removal at the will of said board. All elections and appointments, all promotions and reductions in rank, and removals from office, should only be effected by the affirmative votes of at least four commissioners. The board fixed the rate of compensation of all members of the department, defined their duties, and made all the necessary rules for the government thereof. The board heard and determined all complaints against any member of the department. Members of the force disabled in the performance of duty to receive from the department during life time a sum not exceeding $400, paid in monthly installments. The sum of $2,000 to be paid to the widow, or other person dependent upon any member of the police force who should have been killed while in the actual performance of duty, or should have died from the effects of any injury received while in the actual discharge of such duty. The board of police

commissioners to be a board of trustees of said reserve fund, and the treasurer of the city of New Haven, the treasurer of said fund.

Commissioners Hart and Andrew, reporting as a committee, October 1, 1889, recommended that two reporting stations be established; one in the south-westerly portion, and the other in the northerly part of the city; at an outlay for land and buildings of a sum not exceeding $15,000. Also, that as soon as these buildings were ready for occupancy, the offices of lieutenant and roundsman be abolished; that the number of captains be increased to four, and sergeants to sixteen, including three detectives, and three additional men appointed for regular patrol. In the opinion of the committee these changes would increase the annual pay-roll about $12,000.

The annual pay-roll for the department for 1890 was $130,000.

Roundsmen McBride and Cook and Detectives Reilly and Brewer, Officers Storemont, Crocker, Bergen, Woodruff, McGann, Bussell, Tiernan, Orr, John McGrath and Cowles were elected sergeants March 4, 1891.

Supt. Charles F. Bollman, on May 5, 1891, in a communication to the board, said that inasmuch as he contemplated a change in the early fall, which would necessitate giving up his official position, he deemed it proper to acquaint the board with his intentions. He therefore tendered his resignation as superintendent of police, to take effect October 1, 1891.

The board received his resignation with expressions of regret at the loss the department was about to sustain in the retirement of so able and devoted an official.

On June 30, 1891, Treadwell Smith was elected superintendent of police, his promotion to take effect October 1, 1891.

By resolution of the board patrolmen on beats centering at or near telephone stations were instructed to make frequent reports by telephone to their respective station houses, at such hours as the chief might direct.

The rule causing the retirement of policemen at the age of 55 years caused much dissatisfaction. The board voted that members of the police force "hereinafter permanently appointed," who maintain a good record should be honorably discharged at the age of 55 years; at which time claim might be made for further service, and granted at the discretion of the commissioners, based on the physical condition and the high degree of efficiency of the applicant.

The department adopted the system of service stripes, designating the length of connection with the force: officers to wear one gilt stripe for each period of five year's service, and patrolmen to wear one blue stripe for each similar period of service. This regulation to take effect from the first day of January, 1892.

From 1862 to 1870, inclusive, the police year ended with May 31; in 1871 and 1872, with December 31; in 1873, and all subsequent years, with November 30. Hence the

police year of 1862 was nine month; 1871, nineteen months; 1873, eleven months; and all following years, twelve months.

CHAPTER VII.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS AS ANNUALLY REPORTED.

Chief Pond's First Annual Report—The Department and all Things Appertaining in Good Condition—A System of Uniform Promoted Discipline, and Improved the General Condition of the Department—No Riots or Disturbances—Statistics of Arrests—Numerical Strength of the Force—Detective Department Methods.

Year Ending June 1, 1862.

THE report of Chief J. W. Pond, for the year ending June 1, 1862, contains the following: The present police force was organized on the 27th day of August, 1861, in accordance with an act of the legislature, passed at the May session, 1861. At the time of the organization the force consisted of one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, fourteen regular policemen, and fifteen supernumerary policemen. The only changes which have occurred in the regular force have been the resignation of Patrolman Leverett Howell, and the subsequent filling of the vacancy by the appointment of William M. Hyde, and the appointment of two additional patrolman; so that, at the present time, the department consists of forty-four men, including three officers, sixteen regular policemen, and fifteen supernumerary policemen.

The department and all things pertaining to it was in good condition and particularly in regard to the physical condition of its members. The police uniform, which had been introduced and adopted during the year, was a great improvement on the old system, and, in fact, no general and thorough system of uniform, for all seasons, had ever previously been used in the New Haven police department; the adoption of which measure had promoted the discipline, altered the character, and improved the general condition of the department, more than any other matter connected with the police since its organization. Experience had proved that a well-known uniform carries an influence with it, which, in the prevention and suppression of disturbances and breaches of the peace, was worth several men. He, the chief, would rather have two men in uniform, than half a dozen ununiformed. The men, in their uniform, including their badges and emblems, presented an appearance, for respectability, second to no like department in the country and was very creditable to the city.

During the past year the police have been able to preserve the peace in a remarkable degree, considering their number, and the character and duties they had to perform; no serious riots or disturbances had occurred; and considering the number of policemen, in proportion to the population, and the area of the city, some portion of which, and those at the greatest distance from the station house, requiring the constant attendance of policemen to give adequate protection and satisfaction to the citizens residing in these localities, the police had done all that could have been rea-

sonably expected. The number of policemen was less, in proportion to population, than in other cities, notably New York, Hartford, Brooklyn and Albany.

The following shows the number of arrests made by the police during the year: Males, 1,306; females, 233: total, 1,539.

Year Ending June 1, 1863.

According to the chief's report for the following year (June 1, 1863), the changes which had occurred in the regular force during the year were: The resignation of Captain Wales French, September 2, 1862; the resignation of Patrolman Luther P. Darrow, November 17, 1862; and the resignation of Patrolman Jefferson B. Shaw, February 23, 1863; the promotion of Lieutenant O. A. Monson to the office of captain, September, 8, 1862, vice Captain Wales French, resigned; the promotion of Patrolman Treadwell Smith to the office of lieutenant, vice Lieutenant O. A. Monson, promoted to the office of captain; the appointment to the regular force of Edwin D. Tucker, Freeman M. Wiser, and Thomas Kennedy, in the places severally made vacant by the promotion of Treadwell Smith to the office of Lieutenant, and by the resignation of Messrs. Darrow and Shaw.

The department consisted of thirty-four members, including one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, sixteen regular and fifteen supernumerary policemen.

On the 9th day of September, 1862, the department took possession of the new rooms provided for it in the Hall of Records.

There was arrested during the year: Males, 1,450; females, 388; total, 1,838.

Year Ending May 31, 1864.

The principal labors of the department during the year ending May 31, 1864, were discharged in a highly satisfactory manner. By the limitations of the statute under which the force was organized, the terms of office of the chief, captain, lieutenant and thirteen members of the regular force, and eight members of the supernumerary force, expired on the 13th of June, 1864.

Throughout the last year, and more especially during the last six months, the chief had been greatly embarrassed upon extra occasions to obtain the requisite number of men to perform the duties required. This was attributable, in a measure, to the great demand for mechanics and laborers of all kinds, and the high wages which their services commanded. Supernumerary policemen, earning more at their several vocations, did not care to interrupt their regular business for the purpose of doing an occasional day or night's duty as a policeman. In view of these facts, the chief renewed the suggestion made in a former report, that it might be better to leave the number and extent of the police force to the discretion of the board, rather than to have it limited, as at present, by statute.

Year Ending June, 1865.

The whole number of men employed, according to the report of Chief Elihu Yale, was twenty-three, including officers. There were twelve supernumeraries. The city was divided into seven beating wards or districts, and the

men were assigned to duty as follows: Fourteen for night duty, and six for the day; this arrangement of labor having been found to be most advantageous for the general welfare of the city. At no time since the establishment of a police system in New Haven, had the city been so well guarded during the night season as it now was, and the present arrangement was probably as good, so said the chief, as could be devised with the number of men in the force.

Whole number of arrests, 1,749.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1866.

As at present organized, the regular police force of the city consisted of a chief, a captain, a lieutenant, and twenty-five patrolmen; five patrolmen having been added during the year. There were also fifteen supernumerary policemen. The following changes took place in the force during the year:

George M. White, chief, appointed October 9.

William A. Lincoln, captain, appointed January 4.

Number of arrests, 2,023.

The assignment of the force for duty was as follows: Of the twenty-five regular patrolmen, seven were detailed for day duty, and seventeen for night duty, one man being kept on such miscellaneous duty as the various complaints made at the office necessitated. The division of labor was believed to be as judicious as any that could have been devised for the small number of men at command, yet it fell far short of securing that effective patroling of the city which the public expected, and which security to life and property imperatively demanded.

There were within the city limits, not including docks and public squares, seventy-five miles of streets, over sixty miles of which required in the night season a vigilant patrol. To effect this, the city was divided into eight districts, averaging eight miles of streets each, and during the tour of duty performed by the night men only two men could be sent to each district. Were the number six instead of two, something like an adequate protection of life and property might reasonably be demanded at the hands of the police. In view of this, it was earnestly desired that such an addition might be made to the force as would bring it to correspond more nearly to the amount of duty required.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1867.

The force, as constituted, consisted of one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, twenty-five regular and fifteen supernumerary policemen. The supernumeraries were on duty only in an emergency demanding additional strength, or in case of absence (from sickness or other cause) from the regular force. The following changes had taken place:

William A. Lincoln appointed chief September 5, 1866.

Treadwell Smith, captain, September 15, 1866.

Francis Smith, lieutenant, September 15, 1866.

Arrests: total, 2,183.

The amount of stolen property recovered during the year was $4,142.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1868.

The numerical strength of the force was one chief, one lieutenant, twenty-two regular policemen, and nine supernumeraries; leaving three vacancies on the regular force,

and six on supernumerary. The duties of the regular force were divided, with a view to secure with the small number employed the best protection possible to the city. Seventeen men were constantly employed on night duty; seven men on day duty; and one man as special detective. An increase of the force was deemed a necessity. As the city increased in population, the demands upon the force were constantly multiplying. All avenues of travel to and from the city had to be carefully guarded, requiring the almost constant services of a portion of the force. Details were so often required upon occasions of a public nature, that the chief complained that he found it frequently impossible to afford that protection to life and property which citizens demanded.

Prisoners: Male, 1,705; female, 391: total, 2,096.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1869.

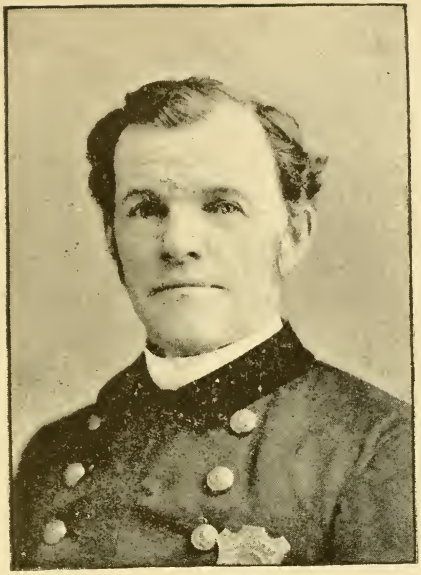
The department remained the same in numbers as the previous year. During the greater part of the year most of the supernumerary force had been employed, and still they had not been able to give that protection to society and property which citizens demanded.

Arrests: Male, 1886; female, 483: total, 2,379.

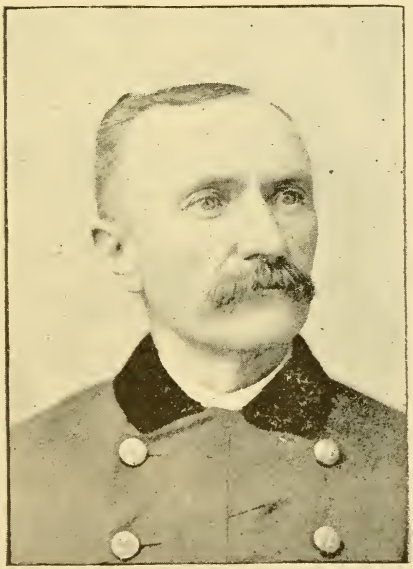
There had been stolen property recovered during the year to the amount of $5,665.75.

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1870.

This was chief William J. Bowen's first annual report. It had been the custom hitherto, when an officer had discovered the existence of a crime, or the haunts or hiding places of a fugitive from justice, to give the facts to a pro-



JAMES WRINN.
CAPTAIN FIRST STATION.



WILLIAM O'KEEFE.
CAPTAIN, SECOND STATION.

fessional detective, to use according to his judgment. As a result of this course, the chief had found that some officers, ambitious for distinction, had assiduously concealed their discoveries, in the hope of turning them to their own account, and thus afforded offenders an opportunity to escape.

While conduct of this character was reprehensible, it was almost too much to expect that officers would exercise the same vigilance and make the same exertion to discover information which they knew would be taken from them without credit, and bestowed upon another who would receive the plaudits of the community.

The chief said that his practice had been in every instance where an officer had discovered facts of value to detail him for the duty required, unless he preferred to be excused, and in case of success, to allow him to enjoy the honor. In cases where the chief was of opinion that the officer was not in all respects best qualified for the duty, another officer was detailed to assist him in the work: and in this way was accomplished what the public good required, without depriving the first officer of the credit due to his exertions. The chief remarked that under certain circumstances professional detectives might be of special superior importance, but he strongly inclined to the opinion that, save in very rare instances, they were not as valuable as other officers, and that they were not necessary. In his experience he had found no occasion for the employment of a detective, where another officer would not have performed the duty with equal sagacity and skill. It was claimed that detectives were especially important in cases

involving the discovery and restoration of stolen goods or money. In most of the cases, however, the property was restored upon the understanding, expressed or implied, that there should be no prosecution. This system the chief regarded as pernicious in the extreme, and believed it better that the property should never be reclaimed, than that it should be under conditions that fostered rather than prevented crime.

The force as then organized consisted of forty ordinary policemen, fifteen of whom were supernumeraries. The requirements of the public were so great, that all of the latter class had to be placed upon regular daily duty, leaving no authorized men for emergencies.

In reference to the police force there were two or three things that the chief would earnestly recommend. There was scarcely a day of the year that prisoners were not brought to the prison in a state of drunkenness, some maddened by the effects of the liquor, and others delirious. In either of these conditions they almost invariably endeavored to destroy the bedsteads in the cells where they were confined. As these were made of wood, they found but little difficulty in effecting their destruction. He would therefore suggest the propriety, believing it economical in the end, of substituting iron drop bedsteads, such as could not be wrenched from their fastenings by the inmates of the cells. A very large number of persons were brought to the station who ought to be inmates of the hospital. Many of these persons were partially or wholly disabled, and were proper subjects for medical or surgical treatment, and of charity.

Some humane provision should be made for the comfort and care of persons of this character. The recent escape of four prisoners from the police prison, by the removal of a pipe connected with the furnace that afforded heat to the superior court room, rendered it proper that the chief should call attention to its insecurity. There were other places that were very insecure against the skill of burglars or prison-breakers, and they should be strengthened.

Arrests: Males, 2,082; females, 413: total, 2,495.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1872.

The chief's report included a period of nineteen months, ending January 1, 1872. In a city growing as rapidly as New Haven, there must be, from time to time, some improvements ordered by the board of police commissioners. The chief expressed the opinion that the public interest would be better served by a verbal communication between the commissioners and officers of the force than by lengthy written documents, subject to publication, and perhaps general inspection. That an increase of the force was needed the commissioners were aware, and they were also fully informed of other matters connected with providing for better patrolling of the city.

Chief Hyde, sparing of official ink and paper, then submitted statistics of arrests, etc.

Total number of arrests, 5,363. Amount of stolen property recovered, $9,684.90.

Since the last report many important changes had occurred in the police department. On the 15th of July, 1870, under the provisions of the charter, the term of office

of the existing board, consisting of Messrs. Hoadley B. Ives, Tilton E. Doolittle, Thomas H. Fulton, Herrick P. Frost, Evelyn L. Bissell and Patrick Gallagher, expired, and the newly elected commissioners, Messrs. William R. Shelton, Henry A. Carrington, John Egan and Charles Fabrique assumed the duties of their office. Commissioner Shelton was elected chairman *pro tem.* at the first meeting. After a careful consideration of the subject, the board, on the 20th of August, 1870, adopted a code of rules prescribing the qualifications of patrolmen and the form of an application for appointment upon the police force. On the 26th of October, 1870, the board, after a thorough consideration of the matter, adopted a code of rules for the government of the police force, and supplied the members of the same with printed copies, prepared in a convenient form. On the 13th of August, 1870, William J. Bowen, chief of police, was tried by the board upon charges preferred, and found guilty, and was thereupon dismissed.

To fill the vacancy thus caused, William B. Catlin, captain of police, was made acting chief; James T. Mullen, lieutenant, was made acting captain, and Peter Sheridan was made acting lieutenant.

The board having been authorized by the court of common council, in October, 1870, to increase the police force to the number of one hundred, fifty-two applications were received for appointment upon the force.

The board, after an examination of the applicants, reappointed fifteen members of the old force as patrolmen,

and also appointed thirty-three other applicants, making the total number of appointments forty-eight. There were also appointed, as required by the charter, fifteen supernumeraries.

CHAPTER VIII.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE FORCE.

This is Attributable to the Vigilance of the Chief in Enforcing the Rules—Completion of the Police Telegraph—Intoxication—Offenders to be Punished with Dismissal—Site for a Police Building Selected—More Patrolmen Demanded—Few Noticeable Breaches of the Peace.

ON the 21st day of July, 1871, Messrs. William W Morse and George W. M. Reed, having been elected commissioners, assumed the office, taking the places of Messrs. Charles Fabrique and John Egan, whose terms had expired. On the 24th of July, 1871, the declination of Charles Webster of the office of chief of police was accepted, and William M. Hyde was made acting chief of police.

During the past nineteen months twenty-two policemen had been arraigned before the board upon the charge of some breach of the rules of the department. In five cases the officers were dismissed from the force; in one case reprimanded; two cases were dropped; two suspended from duty; six not sustained; one sustained; five pending.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1873.

Not a few noteworthy and desirable changes had been effected in the department during the past year. On the 30th of July, the terms of William R. Shelton and Henry

A. Carrington having expired on the 20th of June, Messrs. Dexter R. Wright and John Shannahan were sworn in as members of the board, having been duly elected such by the court of common council. Commissioner Morse was chosen president *pro tem.* At the same session the board voted to recommend the common council to increase the police force to one hundred men, being an addition of fifty men. On the 7th of August the common council voted to increase the force to eighty-five men, and the additional men were to be appointed during the ensuing year. The board also increased the salary of the chief to $2,500 per annum and the pay of the patrolmen to $3 per day, such increase to take effect on the first of January, 1873. On the third of September a rule was adopted allowing patrolmen a day for each month, and the pay of the captain was fixed at $1,642.50 per annum, and that of the lieutenant at $1,460 per annum, the change to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1873.

On the 3d of December the board directed Mr. J. Murray Fairchild to proceed with the erection of a police telegraph, and its construction was immediately commenced.

At a special meeting of the board on the 13th of December Charles W. Allen was elected to the office of chief of police, which office had been vacant since the 13th of August, 1870. During the year 136 applications were made to the board for appointment on the force. Eleven were appointed. Six officers tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Charges were preferred against seventeen officers.

During the year the salaries paid the force amounted to $52,633.

Year Ending July 1, 1874.

During the year there had been a marked improvement in the efficiency, condition and appearance of the force, which was largely accomplished (according to the commissioners) through the firm and judicious management of the chief officer, who had enforced such discipline as to secure promptitude on the part of the patrolmen, as well as a proper spirit in the discharge of their many and arduous duties.

During the period between January 1 and July 13, 1873, the board consisted of Commissioners Morse, Reed, Wright, and Shannahan. On the latter date the terms of the two first expired, and the vacancies were filled by the election of Messrs. George M. Harmon and Carl G. Engel, who upon the 21st day of July, 1873, were sworn into office and took seats in the board. On the 2d of September the board was reorganized by the election of Commissioner Wright as chairman *pro tem.*

The following items embrace the important acts performed by the board during the year:

On the 7th of January the chief was authorized to detail an officer to perform the clerical duties of the police office, and under that authority an officer was so detailed. Upon the same day, upon the recommendation of the chief, the existing detective system was abolished, and he was empowered to detail officers from time to time, as occasion required, to do detective work.

On February 14 the board adopted a new rule for the purpose of securing promptness on the part of the patrolmen, which provided that any officer who was absent from drill should be fined one day's pay.

Upon the same date, the police telegraph having been fully completed and in working order, J. Murray Fairchild was appointed superintendent of the line.

Early in the year the board became convinced, from their experience with a number of cases occurring among the patrolmen, that vigorous measures should be adopted to prevent the offense of intoxication. On the first of April a rule was adopted providing that the offense of intoxication, while on duty, should, upon the conviction of the offender, be cause for his dismissal, and that no extenuating circumstances should be considered.

On the 21st of July the board voted to establish the office of an additional roundsman.

At the opening of the year the force consisted of fifty patrolmen and three officers. There were added during the year, by appointment, thirty-eight patrolmen and one supernumerary, and there were received by the board and ordered on file forty-six applications asking for appointment upon the force. During the year nineteen officers were arraigned before the board upon charges for alleged infractions of the rules and orders of the department.

The expenses of the department for the year amounted to $91,242.60, of which $83,995.75 was expended for the payment of the salaries of the force, $3,604.52 for the police telegraph, $2,253.98 for contingent expenses, $979.10

for office expenses, $409.25 for cemetery watchmen. The large increase of the police made it necessary to enlarge the accommodations of the patrolmen's quarters.

In the early part of the year the steps necessary to be taken to obtain a site for a police building were completed, and a lot of ample size for such a structure, located on Court street and adjoining the police prison, was purchased by the city. There was also granted by vote of the common council, an additional sum of money amounting to $15,000, for the construction of the building, making the total sum set aside for that purpose $75,000. During the summer a committee of the common council received proposals for erecting the structure and awarded the contracts, and in the early fall ground was broken for the work, and from that time on the erection of the building had gone on rapidly.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

The discipline of the force had been well maintained during the year, and discharged its important and onerous duties with effectiveness and success. During the year a reorganization of the board had been accomplished through an amendment to the charter of the city adopted by the previous legislature. From January 1 to October 21, 1874, the board remained unchanged and consisted of Commissioners Dexter R. Wright, John Shannahan, George M. Harmon and Carl G. Engel, the common council having failed to elect two commissioners in June, as the charter then provided, to succeed Messrs. Wright and Shannahan. Under the amendment to the charter referred to, the mayor was authorized to appoint a board of police commissioners sub-

ject to a confirmation by the board of aldermen. On the 20th of October, 1874, the mayor and aldermen appointed a new board of commissioners, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. William H. Bradley, Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., Charles B. Wooster, Carlos Smith and Patrick Gallagher; the first two to serve until January 1, 1878, the second two to serve until January 1, 1877, and the last named to serve until January 1, 1876. The newly appointed board took their seats and were sworn into office on the 21st of October, 1874. During the month of April the department took possession of their apartments in the police building erected the previous year. At the opening of the year the force was full, and was comprised of a chief, a captain, a lieutenant, two roundsmen, two sergeants and eighty-one patrolmen, making a total of eighty-eight. Nine patrolmen had been appointed and two resigned.

Owing to the frequency of incendiary fires occurring in the city, the board voted to authorize the chief to employ one or more detectives for the purpose of detecting incendiaries, and three men were so employed. Under authority given by the common council the board assumed the control and direction of the Sunday watchmen at the cemeteries, and adopted rules for their government.

Upon the new board taking their seats, October 21, Commissioner William H. Bradley was chosen chairman, and on the 3d of November the board adopted a revision of the rules and orders for the department, placing them in harmony with the revised charter. Throughout the year the force had attended a weekly drill, and the men had faithfully

observed the rules requiring a neat and proper appearance. The expenses of the department amounted to $99,174.56, an increase over the previous year of $7,931.96, which was caused by the increase in the number of patrolmen. Of the amount expended $96,664.83 was for the salaries of the members of the police, including cemetery watchmen; $1,066.30 for contingent expenses, $1,055.30 office expenses, and $388.13 for the police telegraph.

Number of arrests: Males, 4,443; females, 666: total, 5,109.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1876.

Much of the time of the board at its sessions had been consumed in the trial of charges preferred against police officers. On the 4th of May the board voted to make the maximum number of patrolmen on the force eighty men. During the fall the city, in common with adjacent communities, suffered from the visits of burglars. To provide for the emergency several special police were detailed. With this exception the city had been very free from crimes of much magnitude.

The expenses of the department for the year were $95,323.67, of which $463.50 was for ambulance, $960.02 for sundries, $162.98 for telegraph, and $93,737.17 for pay of men, including the cemetery watchmen.

Number of arrests: Male, 4,442; female, 650. Amount of stolen property recovered, $3,295.50.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

At the opening of the year there were pending before the board charges against some of the officers, and during the year

charges had been made against eighteen officers. On the 10th of April the board appointed James A. Wilkinson superintendent of the police telegraph. On the 10th of July the board voted not to fill vacancies, which had the effect to reduce the force to the number of seventy-four men in all. These consisted of one chief, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two roundsmen, and sixty-seven patrolmen. The force had maintained its discipline and efficiency, and nothing out of the ordinary character had marked its history.

Total number of arrests during the year, 4,756; lodgers, 4,786; stolen property recovered, $5,725. The largest number of arrests had been for assaults 630, for drunkenness 2,361, for theft 319, for burglary 33, for vagrancy 163, for violating city ordinances 131; 546 stores and shops had been found open in the night; 136 lost children had been restored to their parents; 4,990 street lamps reported broken, out of order, or not lighted.

Constant and urgent demands had been made by citizens residing and doing business outside of the central portions of the city for more patrolmen, claiming that as tax-payers they were entitled to more police protection. Owing to the present number of men it was impossible to comply with the requests. The average number of night patrolmen on duty was forty-seven. Some of the night men had over five miles of streets to patrol, and some of the day men had more than ten miles of streets on their beats. Officers Philip Reilly and James P. Branner had acted as special detectives during the year.

Year Ending January 1, 1878.

There had been no appointments made the past year, not for the reason that the board did not unanimously think that the force should have been increased, but that the common council had so far reduced the appropriation that the board found it necessary to reduce the pay of the officers and patrolmen from 15 to 20 per cent, in order to retain the number then on the force, some ten men less than the board thought it should consist of. There had been many requests from citizens outside central beats for police protection, with which requests the board had found it impossible to comply. The board discontinued the office of roundsman, and had the duty assigned them performed by the sergeants. During the year the common council made a special appropriation of $3,285 to the board, with instructions to increase the pay of the patrolmen twenty-five cents to each man per day, from July 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878. The board carried out these instructions.

The total number of men was 71. Total number of arrests, 3,926; lodgers, 5,568; stolen property recovered and returned to owners, $21,255.84.

The large number of arrests had been, for assaults 466, for drunkenness 1,647, for thefts 329, for burglary 44, for vagrancy 191, for violating city ordinances 86, for violating license law 85; 642 stores and shops had been found open in the night season; 103 lost children had been restored to their parents; 129 stray horses, with vehicles attached, had been found on the streets and restored to their owners; 31 criminals from other cities and towns had been arrested and

handed over to the authorities of their places; 5,639 street lamps were reported broken, out of order, or not lighted.

There were over 128 miles of streets to patrol in the city. The average number of day policemen on duty was 14, and the average number of night patrolmen on duty was 42.

In no branch of the government were the actions of its employes so much criticised as that of the police department, and more was expected of it than of any other department. But few cases of charges preferred against policemen had required severe discipline. Owing to the reduced number of the force, the men had been called upon to perform continuous extra duty during the year, and with few exceptions had rendered cheerful obedience to all demands made upon them by their superior officers.

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1879.

The entire number of men connected with the department was 79, assigned for duty as follows: 1 chief, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 detectives, 2 roundsmen, 1 truant officer, 1 clerk, 2 doormen, 51 night patrolmen, 15 day patrolmen, and 2 supernumeraries on night duty.

Total number of arrests, 4,434; total number of lodgers, 3,925; stolen property recovered, $18,632.20.

The larger number of arrests had been for assaults 556, for drunkenness 1,976, for burglary 55, for thefts 326, for vagrancy 191, for violations of city ordinances 81, for violation of liquor license law, 143; 711 stores and shops had been found open in the night; 161 lost children restored to their parents; 83 horses, with vehicles attached, had been

found on the streets and returned to their owners; 4,072 gas and naptha street lamps had been reported broken, out of order, or not lighted. There had been an increase in the arrests for drunkenness the past year; the arrests for drunkenness in the year 1877 were 1,647; in the year 1878 the arrests were 1,976; arrests for violating the license law in the year 1877 were 86; for the year 1878 the arrests were 143. There had been a large decrease in the number of lodgers. In the year 1877 5,568 were accommodated with lodgings; in the year 1878 there were 3,925.

There had been $18,632 stolen property recovered and returned to the owners the past year. Most of the property received was claimed by non-residents of the city. Not $1,000 of value of property had been reported stolen and missing during the year that had not been recovered.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1879.

The force consisted of a chief, captain, lieutenant, two detectives, two roundsmen and seventy-seven patrolmen, the office of sergeant having been discontinued. There had been no radical changes in the general principles or rules governing the conduct of the department. On the 1st of October there was a revision of the orders defining the beats patrolled, regard being had to distances and time required for each turn of duty. From the time this improvement had been carried out the complaints of citizens in places remote from central beats were greatly diminished, while the men were better satisfied as to the distribution of work. The number of miles patrolled by each officer was more equalized than before the change, and the duties of the



JAMES P. BREWER.
CAPTAIN, FOURTH STATION.



PATRICK BERGIN.
SERGEANT.

roundsman rendered less perplexing. Policemen were detailed for special service on days of public celebrations, or whenever certain streets were likely to be unusually thronged, and there were regular patrolmen detailed at the railroad depots and steamboat landings, the officers making it a point of their duty to direct strangers and assist those who appeared to need help.

As compared with previous years, there had been few noticeable breaches of public peace. On the 1st of November a change was made in the method of lighting and extinguishing the public lamps, which had been found to be of great service to the department in enabling them to better see whatever should come under their observation during the early morning watch. The almost total disappearance of tramps from the city was a matter for congratulation.

Number of arrests: Male, 3,386; female, 561: total, 3,947. Amount of stolen property recovered, $11,174.33.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1880.

The revision of orders defining the beats patrolled, which were made near the close of the fiscal year, had worked very satisfactorily. The force consisted of one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, and eighty-one patrolmen. Two of the latter were permanently engaged in detective service, two performed the duties of roundsmen, one as truant officer, one as clerk and street duty, two as doormen and hack inspectors, leaving the actual number for patrol seventy-one. On June 1 the force was increased by the addition of four patrolmen. In view of the comparatively small loss during the year by professional thieves, burglars and pickpockets,

the facility and expedition with which all crimes committed had been followed up and the criminals brought to punishment, the freedom from visits or raids by gangs of professional thieves, the discipline maintained, the large amount of extra duty performed consequent upon an exciting presidential campaign, altogether make an exhibition that might command the scrutiny of taxpayers and others who had an interest in the careful, prudent conduct of the department.

Several stolen teams had been recovered, and in nearly every instance the thief or thieves had been secured and brought to justice. The stolen property of other kinds recovered had been quite large. The operation of the tramp law during the year had been most satisfactory. The city had been almost entirely freed of a class who were, as a general rule, dangerous to the peace and welfare of the community.

For the promotion of system and good order, and for the better preservation of the peace and welfare of the community, the city was divided into thirty-two beats.

There were also five serving men who were called on the center in the early part of the night, and were used for extra occasions.

Number of arrests: Male, 4,062; female, 549; total, 4,611.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1881.

The force consisted of a chief, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, two detectives, two roundsmen, one truant officer, and seventy-two patrolmen. During the past year there had been a marked improvement in the *morale* of the force, and

an evident disposition on the part of most of the officers to discharge their several duties in a manner to meet the approval of citizens and tax-payers. The rules adopted by the board had been carried out in a spirit of willingness on the part of the force that was quite gratifying. During the year two officers were discharged from the force for neglect of duty, and two resigned.

There was still great need of better police protection on the outskirts of the city, which it seemed almost impossible to give with the present number of policemen. The chief expressed the opinion that much of the difficulty might be in a great measure overcome by adopting the plan of mounted police, say three in number, who being in position to move rapidly from place to place, would thereby be able to cover a large number of exposed points, and avert the necessity of appointing a number of additional patrolmen for outskirt duty. The rapid increase of population, and the large amount of territory which it covered, would seem to call for additional police precincts at no distant day. Under the present system officers often arrest persons a long distance from the police station, and the time consumed in taking the prisoner to the lockup was of considerable importance.

The arrests of the past year far exceeded those of any former year.

Number of arrests: Male, 4,309; female, 539: total, 4,848. Amount of stolen property recovered, $52,451.99.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

An Important Auxiliary to the Police Department—The Mechanism Described—Of Great Value to the Force—The Patrol Wagon—The Policeman's Best Friend.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1882.

THE department consisted of one chief, one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, two roundsmen, two detectives, one truant officer, and sixty-six patrolmen. During the year one officer was fined forty-five days' pay, two were fined ten days' pay, and one five days' pay for neglect of duty. Two were discharged from the force.

The growth of the city demanded a larger number of patrolmen. The outskirts of the city were imperfectly protected. Many of the outlying beats covered a distance of from two to three miles, and only one man could be placed thereon to protect the lives and property of citizens. Thefts incendiaries and the like often occurred in these districts. It seemed like misplaced economy for the tax-payers of any city to refuse to give themselves sufficient police protection, when the outlay divided *pro rata* was so very small.

Although some sections of the city had not been protected as fully as one could wish, and as their needs required, the chief had used his best judgment in the detail and

division of the force, in order that he might procure the best results possible with the means placed at his disposal. The attention of the board was called to the needs of the city for a suitable morgue. The under-ground room used for this purpose was entirely inadequate for the use to which it was devoted. Dark, damp, and gloomy, and in every way unsuitable for the purpose intended, the chief could not conceive how a city of seventy-two thousand inhabitants could long submit to such a temporary receptacle of the bodies of those whose deaths occurred by accident or violence. He recommended that a building suitable for the purposes of a morgue be erected in the rear of the City Hall building, knowing that the tax-payers would not complain of a small outlay for a building apparently so much needed.

In this connection he called the attention of the board to the great need of a city ambulance for the removal of persons seriously injured to the hospital. During the past year there had been several occasions when the lives of injured persons depended on their prompt and careful removal, and yet the city had no mode of conveyance on which they could rely. As an act of humanity to the maimed and injured, it appeared that the purchase of an ambulance should no longer be delayed. While the needs of the city were much greater than the town in this direction, the latter had, through its representatives, been provided with a suitable ambulance at a comparatively small outlay.

Thirteen hundred and twenty-five store doors were found open in the night time, which were secured and the pro-

prietors notified. The carelessness of people in securing their doors and windows was remarkable. There could be no estimate of the value of property saved by the police through their vigilance in detecting unlocked doors and windows, and their promptness in notifying the owners was commendable. In every case of this character larcenies might have occurred, for which the police would have to bear a responsibility which rightly belonged to others. In connection with this subject the chief recommended that the public exercise more care in securing their doors and windows on the ground floors, and those which might be reached by means of piazzas and balconies.

One hundred and forty-two children were restored to their parents by the agency of the police. These were children of such tender age as to be unable to tell where they lived or what their names were, when many times their parents would search for them for hours. Their last resort would be the police station, where they found them carefully cared for by the police.

Number of arrests: Male, 4,979: female, 663: total, 5,642. Amount of stolen property recovered, $17,358.50.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1883.

The department consisted of one chief, two captains, two lieutenants, three sergeants, two roundsmen, two detectives, one truant officer, one at the depot, one at the steamboat, and seventy-five patrolmen.

During the year one officer was fined forty-five days' pay, two were suspended ten days, three resigned, and one was discharged from the force.

The new precinct on Grand street was recently completed, and it filled a long needed want in that section of the city, where better police protection seemed absolutely necessary. The decrease of crime in the locality of the precinct station during the past year had been very apparent. The law-breakers seemed to understand that a competent number of police officers were within easy call at any hour of the day or night, which was a restraint against sudden and violent outbreaks on the part of those inclined to frequent breaches of the peace.

The chief recommended that some law be framed compelling pawnbrokers and junk dealers to make a daily report to the chief of police of all articles received by them during the day previous, and to make it a penalty for them to buy any article of a person under the age of 18 years. Such a law would, he said, be of great service to the police and to the citizens generally in the recovery of stolen property.

He recommended also that a law be passed to license and regulate the business of bootblacks and newsboys, so that good behavior would be all that would be required of them to get a license, and thereby give the police some authority where they now had none. It would enable the officers to relieve merchants and citizens generally of a great cause of complaint, and at the same time benefit all the boys who conducted themselves in a proper manner.

In his last annual report he referred to the demand of the citizens for better police protection on the outskirts of the city. There was on December 1, 1882, a working force

of seventy-seven policemen. On the 10th day of December, 1882, the force was filled up to ninety men, and still there was a call for more protection on the outskirts of the city. Many of the outlying beats covered a long distance. To obviate this difficulty the police commissioners concluded to try an experiment, having heard of the Gamewell police telephone and signal telegraph, and immediately went to work to investigate the whole system.

This combination of the telephone and telegraph as an auxiliary to the police department was first introduced in Chicago in 1880, and its thoroughly demonstrated value and efficiency are largely due to John P. Barrett, for many years the superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph in that city. Placed at the outset in the most turbulent district of the city, it so speedily increased the efficiency of the force by enabling them to concentrate promptly at any needed point, that within a few months the district was as easily cared for and protected as the average districts of the city. Patrolmen soon learned that in case of necessity they or some one of them could, literally with the rapidity of lightning, summon assistance from headquarters, and that they could reckon with certainty on a response; and the criminal and rioter discovered that there was little chance for them where electricity was utilized so successfully in aid of law and its agents.

The practical working of the experimental system in Chicago was so satisfactory that its extension into other districts was generally demanded, and the police commissioners of this city, seeing the necessity of better protection,

wisely adopted this system by laying about twelve miles of wire, and contracted for ten boxes as an experiment. It proved a great benefit to those who wanted police protection, especially on the outskirts of the city.

At the police headquarters of the city are placed the necessary instruments and batteries for receiving and recording telegraphic signals. This apparatus is entirely automatic and requires no trained operator for its proper care and operation. The men usually in charge of the station are competent for its supervision.

The register upon which the signals are received is self-starting, and whenever a signal is transmitted from the street section the record is made whether the person at the station be in attendance or not. The batteries used are of the kind known as gravity batteries, are very steady, constant and reliable in their workings, and require but very little care. Telephones and transmitters are also placed in the central stations for use when the arbitrary signals of the telegraph are not sufficient to cover the information desired to be transmitted. Radiating from each station are telegraph lines or circuits running through the entire district, connected at the desirable localities with a small structure, in size and shape not unlike a common sentry box.

This sentry box is octagonal in shape, with pointed top, two feet six inches in diameter, and about eight feet in height. The sides are covered with iron and the top with glass.

These sentry boxes take the place of lamp-posts, and the gas can be placed on the top. The doors of these stations

are furnished with a patent trap-lock, so constructed that whenever a key is used it cannot be withdrawn until released by a master key.

Every key is numbered and the name of the holder kept on record. This establishes responsibility and prevents the giving of needless alarms, for when a key has been used it can be returned to its owner only by the proper officer, who holds in his possession the master or release key.

Keys to the street stations are given to responsible citizens, and are furnished to the patrolmen of the district. Locks are uniform throughout the City and one key will open any station. Inside of each station is placed a small iron case, with a door and lock, the case containing an automatic signal instrument, by means of which a key holder, by pulling a hook which protrudes from the side of the case, can signal the police station and call for aid.

None but officers are in possession of keys to the inside boxes, which contain, in addition to the signal apparatus, a telephone and transmitter.

A patrolmen, upon entering a street station, can immediately transmit a special signal, which will inform the officer on duty at headquarters of his presence. The telephone can then be used for the transmission of orders from headquarters to the patrolman, or by the patrolman to indicate whatever may be his wants. Where horses are used but a very short space of time elapses after the call before the aid required is at hand, ready for any service.

Patrolmen, as they go their rounds, may be required to report at the station on their beats as frequently as it may

be deemed advisable. This goes a long way toward securing faithfulness of the force.

The patrol wagons generally used with this system are models of convenience and adaptability for the work. They combine lightness and strength, and are conspicuous by the blue body. They are furnished with an alarm gong under the seats, which run lengthwise on each side of the wagon. There are compartments for handcuffs, come-alongs, clubs, blankets, canvas stretcher, ropes, and other articles necessary and convenient.

An ambulance for the proper and careful removal of persons accidentally and seriously injured or maimed had become an accomplished fact, and the City was provided with one of the most improved of these necessary adjuncts to every well regulated city government.

During the past year the department had been obliged many times to ask the aid of the town in furnishing an ambulance, and the aid asked for has been promptly furnished by the town authorities; yet the remoteness of the almshouse from the center of the City had caused delay, and delays sometimes proved dangerous and perhaps fatal to the injured person.

As a rule the patrolmen, during the past year, had performed their arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of the chief and commissioners. The same hardships and dangers of years past had been gone through with; the streets had been faithfully patroled, so far as the number of men at command could perform the work, and the lives and property of the people had been well cared for.

The detective force remained the same as last year, and these officers faithfully performed their duties, being diligent, in season and out of season, in detecting crime, tracing stolen property, and work of a similar nature, requiring sound judgment and superior tact and skill. None of the force had died during the past year, and very little sickness of a serious nature prevailed.

Number of arrests: Male, 5,027; female, 762, total: 5,789. Amount of stolen property recovered, $8,304.90.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1884.

The patrol wagon is kept at headquarters, Court street, rear City Hall.

The distance is measured in a direct line from city hall to the boxes, and averages one and a quarter miles.

The time is calculated from the moment the horse leaves the stall (and includes harnessing and hitching to the wagon), to the moment the box is reached from which the call is received. In case of an emergency the runs could be made in from one to two minutes less time.

The following facts connected with the working of this system still further show its value. More is accomplished with this new system in fifteen minutes than in two hours by the old way. One evening, at about nine o'clock, a call came from the corner of Oak and Orchard streets; five other calls followed in quick succession, all from different and remote parts of the city: the result—six prisoners brought to the station; and in each case the patrolman remained on his beat. This was accomplished in the average time of fifteen minutes to each prisoner, by the wagon, one

horse, the driver, with the aid of the doorman, who attends to this in addition to his other duties.

In the old way each of these six patrolmen would have been obliged to have struggled with his prisoner through the public streets, followed in many cases by a boisterous and sometimes riotous rabble, liable to be attacked and to loose his prisoner. These six patrolmen would have been off their beats from one to three hours, during which time their beats would have been unprotected. In the case of the more violent prisoners, two and sometimes three officers would have been required to have brought them to the station.

At another time a drunken riot was imminent on Hill street, where the officers were having a hard time in holding their prisoners. In response to a call the patrol wagon appeared promptly on the ground, and took in five prisoners. It was so quickly done, that before the crowd realized it, they were well on their way to the station. Without this system the officers would probably have had to fight their way to the station with their prisoners.

It saves much hard treatment of and struggling with prisoners through the streets.

It promptly furnishes the means of dispersing crowds, of checking disturbances or riots, of arresting disorderly persons, and greatly decreases the chance of serious outbreaks.

It is the policeman's best friend. It increases his power, for he need never feel that he is alone or beyond the reach of support. In a great degree it lessens the chances and necessity of personal encounter with roughs, for at a given

signal he can call any number of his fellow officers to his aid. Instead of increasing the number of policemen it is intended to quicken the workings of the police system by putting every patrolman within easy reach of instant communication with the police station, and also to give every orderly citizen the means of calling upon the same authorities with the least possible delay. In fact, this system stands in the same relation to the peace and good order of the city as the fire alarm system does to the security of our homes from conflagration.

Number of arrests: Male, 5,219; female, 757: total, 5,976. Amount of stolen and lost property recovered, $18,734.55.

Year Ending December 1, 1885.

Number of arrests: Male, 1,726; female, 192: total 1,918.

Cash taken from and restored to prisoners, $2,197.88. Stolen and lost property restored to owners, value $3,710.56. Lost children restored, 151; stores and shops found open, 1,391; horses restored to owners, 56; street lamps, gas, not lighted, 1,014; ditto, out of order, 1,240; ditto, broken, 115; ditto, naptha, not lighted, 1,692; ditto, out of order, 2,367; ditto, broken, 75; fires discovered and put out without giving alarm, 12; number of lodgers, male, 3,547; female, 48: total, 3,595.

CHAPTER X.

MORE IMPORTANT POLICE STATISTICS.

Police Alarm Stations—The Purchase and Erection of a Further Number Recommended—Captain Hyde's Twenty-fifth Anniversary—Congratulatory Resolutions—Tables of Arrests—More than One-half for Drunkenness.

Year Ending November 30, 1886.

ROSTER for 1885: 10 promoted officers, 6 specials, 73 patrolmen, 4 supernumeraries on regular duty, 2 drivers: total, 95.

Roster 1886: 10 promoted officers, 6 specials, 70 patrolmen, 6 supernumeraries on regular duty, 3 drivers: total, 95.

Of this force, six officers, two detectives, one truant officer, one court officer, one doorman, forty-seven patrolmen, three supernumeraries and two drivers, in all sixty-three, reported at police headquarters; while four officers, one doorman, twenty-three patrolmen, three supernumeraries and one driver, in all thirty-two, were detailed at the Grand avenue precinct.

Of the fifty men doing street patrol duty at headquarters fourteen began their ten hours of daily duty in the morning or early forenoon, and thirty-six late in the afternoon or in the early part of the evening. Of the twenty-

six men patrolling from the precinct eight went on duty in the forenoon, and eighteen in the afternoon or early part of the evening, so that in the day time the city was patrolled by twenty-two men, and during the night by fifty-four men; provided there were no absentees.

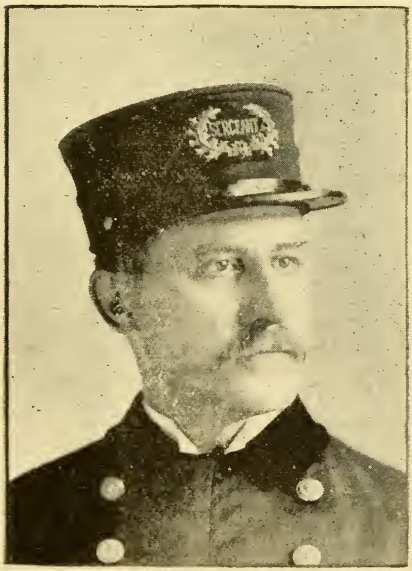
In addition to the members enumerated in the foregoing the department had one clerk, one surgeon and one electrician.

Although there were twenty-seven new applicants for positions, only a few changes affecting the roster had been made during the last twelve months. Patrolman William A. Langley, who had been on the force since April 22, 1873, died of consumption, April 30, 1886. In him the department lost one of its most energetic and faithful members. His funeral, which took place May 2, was attended by the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners and by all the members of the department who could be spared from duty. One patrolman and one driver resigned, and one patrolman was reduced to the active supernumerary force. To fill the vacancies thus created, two supernumeraries were called in for regular duty, and one driver was appointed. Another driver was chosen to take charge of the newly added patrol wagon at the Grand avenue precinct. To the reserve supernumerary force (not active) eleven new names were added

In connection with a statement of the numerical strength of the force, attention was called to the fact that in 1872 the Board of Police Commissioners recommended to the Court of Common Council that the number of pa-



ALBERT BRADLEY,
SERGEANT.



FREDERICK H. BISSELL,
SERGEANT.

trolmen of the police force be raised to one hundred, and that on August 7, 1872, the Court of Common Council voted that at the end of that year the number of patrolmen be increased to eighty-five, and that in 1873 the number of patrolmen was actually raised to eighty-five, seventy-six of whom performed regular street patrol duty. This was thirteen years ago, when the population of the city, with which only the police then had to do, was about 50,000. Since then the population and property calling for police protection had greatly increased, and the territory over which the department had police control had been enlarged by annexation and otherwise, so that about 80,000 people (city and town), claimed its protection and services. These and other circumstances had in no small degree multiplied the duties which the department was bound to perform, and yet it had only the same number of men doing street duty which it had thirteen years before. It was certainly to the credit of the department that it had so far been able to perform the greatly increased police work without an increase in the number of patrolmen. That it was able to do this is greatly due to the introduction and successful working of the police telephone and patrol wagon system, especially since the new system invented by Messrs. Brewer & Smith, the one a detective, the other the electrician of the department, had been adopted and added.

The chief expressed his confidence that the purchase and erection of a further reasonable number of police alarm stations of the last named system would materially increase the efficiency of the force and would not be against the

spirit of true economy. There were in successful operation in the city, thirty police alarm and telephone stations, thirteen of which were connected with the Grand avenue precinct when, in May, a patrol wagon, driver and horse were stationed there; the remaining number were left to report to headquarters.

It may be of interest to state that the entire annual expense of maintaining the telephone and patrol wagon system amounted to little more than $3,500, or in other words, to little more than the annual pay for three patrolmen. This sum included the electrician's salary, pay for three drivers, forage, shoeing and doctoring for three horses, wagon and harness repairs, the purchase of telephone supplies, and the annual rent for thirty telephones.

But for the patrol wagon and police alarm, a material increase in the number of men would have been unavoidable some years ago. It was recommended that a reasonable number of new men be added to the active force, that additional supernumeraries be elected, and that a second driver be stationed at the Grand avenue precinct.

The special report made of the work done within the territory and by the officers and men belonging to the Grand avenue precinct proved that that station, officered and manned as it was, had become an important factor in the prevention and detection of crime. In fact, considerable of the brightest police work performed by the department during the year must be placed to the credit of the precinct force. The territory covered by the precinct force lies easterly of the following line, which separates it from that

part of the city covered by the force at the central office, viz.: Whitney avenue from the town line to Humphrey street, to State street, to Olive street, to Water street, and part of Brewery street.

From May 1 till November 30 a mounted patrolman was on duty on East Rock Park, unaided during the week and assisted on Sundays and holidays by four supernumeraries. The patroling of East Rock Park, which formed one of the newly imposed duties of the police, cost the department this year $1,050. This sum included the amount of pay for the men employed there, forage for one horse for seven months and the cost of maintaining one telephone station.

In order to satisfactorily perform those services which were unquestionably proper and necessary for the police to do, it was deemed advisable to discontinue others which the department had been in the habit of rendering, but which were partly unnecessary and partly improper work for the police. During the past year no squads of policemen were furnished to march in line ahead of processions; the streets were, however, kept clear for the latter by a few men detailed for that purpose. No policemen were furnished at the city's expense for balls, weddings, or social parties except to preserve order in the street. On some occasions of this kind the services of uniformed supernumeraries were engaged and paid for by parties interested.

The men were frequently instructed as to the proper exercise and extent of their authority, and care was taken not to have them attempt to act officially in matters of a

purely civil nature, or for other reasons not within their province.

Rowdyism, of which there was complaint from a few sections of the city, had been put a stop to, it seemed, by changing the time and beats of three night men, so that their hours were from 3:30 P. M. to 2 A. M.

Among the pleasant events of the year's history of the police force were its street parade on Memorial Day, May 31, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of its senior captain, William M. Hyde. This veteran officer completed his 25th year of service as a member of the department on the 2d day November, 1886, on which occasion the Board of Police Commissioners, then in session, unanimously passed, and ordered to be presented to him, suitable resolutions referring to his long and stainless official record and conveying the congratulations of the board.

During the time covered by this report ten patrolmen were tried by the board on the following charges:

Six for entering saloons in violation of the rules.

One for using intoxicating drink while on duty.

Two for conduct unbecoming officers.

One for sleeping while on duty.

In one of these cases the board found the charges "not proven." In the remaining nine cases the parties charged were found guilty; they were punished by temporary suspension from duty and by being reduced to a lower grade with less pay. And in four cases by a reprimand as an additional punishment. Three patrolmen forfeited one day's pay each for remaining off duty without being

properly excused, and four members were suspended for one, two, three and five days respectively as a punishment for official misconduct.

As an offset to the unpleasant but necessary duty of preferring charges against some of the men and of disciplining others, the chief on several occasions felt called upon to perform the more agreeable task of bringing to the attention of the board, the high meritorious conduct of other members of the department, as the minutes of the board's meetings show. All the promoted officers and, with few exceptions, all the members of the department had done the official work allotted to them in a cheerful, harmonious and satisfactory manner.

In consequence of this and especially in consequence of the efficient assistance which the experienced officers, Captain William M. Hyde, Captain Treadwell Smith, Lieutenant William O'Keefe, and Lieutenant James Wrinn had constantly given the chief, his own official duties had been rendered more easy and less unpleasant to execute.

During the last twelve months 5,802 arrests were made against 5,642 in the previous year; the value of the property recovered by the police was $21,761.68 against $13,360.73 in 1885; the cash taken from and returned to prisoners amounted to $10,020.74, as against $8,632.28 in 1885; and the sum total received by the department for licenses was $1,596.50, as against $1,210.50 in the previous year.

More than one-half of the total number of arrests, to wit, 3,122, were made for drunkenness. How many differ-

ent persons these 3,122 sad cases represent, in other words, how many of the unfortunates called in police parlance, "old rounders," found their way to the police station more than once during the year on account of drunkenness cannot be learned.

In connection with this subject it may be of interest to know that New Haven had 445 licensed saloons, and that during the year 74 arrests were made for violations of the Sunday liquor law; 1,135 arrests were made for breaches of the peace; 283 for theft, and 149 for vagrancy.

Out of the 5,802 arrests made during the twelve months 409 were made on Sundays and 5,393 on week days, and the average number of arrests made per Sunday was 7.86, while the average per week day was 17.23. No court is held on Sunday and Monday's court docket is the result of the work done by the police on two days, Saturday, which usually furnishes more arrests than any other day, and Sunday which, as a rule, furnishes but few. And this fact was not due to the lack of, but rather to an extraordinary degree of, activity on the part of the department. Leaves of absence freely granted to the men on other days, are, by an established rule, denied on Saturdays and Sundays, except for sickness and similar causes: and in addition to the usual number of patrolmen, four extra supernumeraries were put on patrol duty every Saturday and Sunday.

Not all the crimes enumerated in the furnished statistics were committed in this city. A number of the arrests shown were made here by members of this department for offenses committed in other communities. Most of the

arrests so made were for the higher crimes; such were two arrests for murder, two for arson, and others.

It should also be borne in mind that, valuable as are these statistics, they do not by any means show all the work done by the department during the year. The most important service rendered by it is of necessity left unrecorded; for it must be conceded that the value of the police is to be judged more from the amount of crime it prevents than from the number of crimes it detects and punishes. How much crime the police prevented, or, in other words, how many more violations of the public law than have occurred would have taken place in this community had it no police at all—this cannot be demonstrated by figures.

It can safely be said that the amount of crime committed here during the time covered by this report was considerably less than occurred during the same space of time in most other communities of the same size, and that the work done by the department would compare favorably with most if not with all police departments having a similar number of men. But after all it must be admitted that the fact that good order and quiet had prevailed, and that the laws had been reasonably well obeyed, was chiefly due to the exceptionally orderly disposition and highly moral character of the great majority of the citizens.

Number of arrests: Male, 5,082; female, 720: total 5,802. Property recovered, value $1,447.95; cash taken from and returned to prisoners, $2,923.41.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1887.

During the year the department had lost no member by death. Doorman William Luby, of the Grand avenue pre-

cinct, resigned November 1, 1887, after nearly seventeen years of faithful service on the force. The resignation took place May 3, 1887.

Second Sergeant William K. Schmidt, who first became a New Haven police officer in 1859, and had been uninterruptedly on the force since August 31, 1868, was put on the veteran reserve force January 1, 1887. In consequence of this the following promotions took place: Third Sergeant Albert Bradley was promoted second sergeant; First Roundsman John Driscoll was promoted third sergeant; Second Roundsman William E. McBride was promoted first roundsman; Patrolman James Cook was promoted second roundsman.

Six supernumeraries were promoted to the position of permanent patrolmen, and eight supernumeraries were assigned to regular street patrol duty. Among this latter number was F. W. Watrous, who had been driver; his place was filled by the selection of Seaman N. Smith as driver number three, while Bernard F. Reilly was elected the fourth driver.

The total number of the members of the department, including eighteen supernumeraries who were not regularly called, was 125, while the number of those members of the department who served daily in their official capacity, was 107, viz.: 10 promoted officers, 1 clerk, 1 surgeon, 1 electrician, 5 special details, 1 veteran, 75 patrolmen, 8 supernumeraries, 4 drivers, 1 janitor. Of these there report at headquarters 6 promoted officers, 5 specials, 1 veteran, 50 patrolmen, 6 supers, 2 drivers and 1 janitor; and at the pre-

cinct 4 promoted officers, 25 patrolmen, 2 supers and 2 drivers.

It could not be expected that all the members of the force should be equally efficient, and as a fact they were not. Some were more intelligent, and some more zealous than others, and there were differences in other respects, but the force as a whole had done the year's work well, and had conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner. The necessity of bringing members before the board on charges had occurred only in four cases, Two of these were for neglect of duty, one for entering a saloon in violation of the rules, and one for intoxication while on duty. The penalties imposed in these cases were respectively five days' suspension, eight days' suspension, reducing one grade for sixty days, and in the fourth case three and one-half days' suspension and a permanent reduction of two grades.

One member was suspended from duty for three days for disobedience; he appealed, and the board increased the suspension in his case to four days. One member was suspended for one day for an act contrary to discipline, and another fined one day's pay for absence from duty without an excuse. In a few other cases officers were reprimanded.

The records show the flattering testimonial that the board on several occasions during the year, by unanimously passed resolutions, commended the work performed by the department.

The sum total of the appropriation for the department during the fiscal year was $115,275. Of this there was actually expended: Pay-roll, $109,607.09; alarm system,

$2,548.64; forage, $766.75; wagon and harness repairs, $299.65; sundries, including part pay for one horse, $1,143.91; voting places, $70.00; total, $114,436.04. Unexpended balance returned, $836.96.

The statistical part of the report shows that the entire number of arrests made during the year was 5,941 against 5,802 in the previous year, an increase of 139. Of these 5,941 arrests 3,491 were for drunkenness as against 3,122 for this cause in 1886. The following will demonstrate how the arrests made during the year were divided with reference to the days of the week:

Arrests for all causes: Sundays, 390, Mondays, 988, Tuesdays, 896, Wednesdays, 813, Thursdays, 798, Fridays, 823, Saturdays, 1,233; total, 5,941.

Arrests for drunkenness: Sundays, 208, Mondays, 538, Tuesdays, 546, Wednesdays, 439, Thursdays, 492, Fridays, 472, Saturdays, 796; total, 3,491.

Average number of arrests per Sunday for drunkenness, 4; average number of arrests per week day for drunkenness, 10.49; average number of arrests per Sunday for all other causes, 3.5; average number of arrests per week day for all other causes, 7.24.

The 3,491 cases of drunkenness represented 2,290 different individuals, some of whom, rounders, were during the year arrested several times for being drunk, thus making up the sum total given.

From the foregoing it will be noticed that arrests made for the last mentioned cause this year are 369 more than those of the previous year. Of this increase 241 cases are

to be credited to the Grand avenue precinct force, and 128 to the headquarter's force. The growing number of arrests for intoxication made during the past two years by the precinct force is to be accounted for chiefly by the fact that since May 6, 1886, the precinct had its own separate alarm system and patrol wagon.

There were in the city, exclusive of drug stores, 414 places licensed for the sale of intoxicating drink and during the year 120 arrests were made for violation of the liquor license law against 99 of the year before. Of these 120 arrests, 70 were for selling liquor on Sunday, 45 for selling without a license, 4 for selling to minors, and 1 for keeping open after midnight,

For breaches of the peace 943 arrests were made against 1,135 in 1886, a decrease of 192.

For theft and theft from the person, the arrests were 228, while during the previous year their number was 283.

For burglary and attempt at burglary, fifty-seven persons were arrested this year against fifty-one recorded in the preceding report. Most of these burglaries were committed by young men and boys belonging in this city; they occurred chiefly in small stores and saloons from which usually nothing but a moderate amount of tobacco and cigars, and in a few cases small sums of money left over night in the money drawers were taken. In fact the loss by theft and burglary during this year was remarkably small, smaller than for many years. Nearly all the parties guilty of these offenses were apprehended, tried and con-

victed, and by far the greater part of the stolen property was recovered.

Of the three recorded arrests for murder, two were made for the killing of Mrs. Ernst, and one for the killing of Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Margaret Ernst, an elderly German woman, was killed in her lonely saloon on Spruce street, late in the evening, May 9, 1887, by two young men who had come here from New York on the same evening for the purpose of robbing her. Admitted by her into the saloon they gagged and chloroformed and unintentionally killed her. With a few dollars found in the till as their sole booty the murderers left and took the 11:50 P.M. train for New York, having remained in this city only about two hours. The crime was first discovered about 7 o'clock the next morning. Two days later the murderers, Chamberlain and Taylor, twenty-three and twenty-one years old respectively, were arrested in New York by the police of that city and both confessed their crime. They were subsequently brought here. Their trial resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree with imprisonment for life as punishment. For the important services rendered in this case great credit is due to the New York police and to its chief of detectives, Thomas Byrnes.

Mrs. Harriet Thompson, colored, was killed at her home on Webster street in the night of June 10, 1887. She had on this occasion several colored male visitors, more or less under the influence of liquor, and one of them, William Cisco, quarrelled with and used violence on her. In the

quarrel she fell or was knocked down and died soon after. Cisco was arrested during the same night by officers of the department, who also gathered the evidence in the case. On his trial the question arose whether Mrs. Thompson died from the accidental fall or from violence inflicted by Cisco.

The day of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on East Rock Park, June 17, 1887, as well as the day and night preceding it, was a busy time for the department.

It is safe to state that the number of visitors who came here on June 17th to witness the dedication exercises and to see the city's illustrious guests, Generals Sheridan Sherman, Terry and others, at least equalled the number of our regular population. Never before did New Haven hold so many human beings. To properly protect them against accidents, and loss from professional criminals from the great cities, and to make room for and keep order during the immense procession and exercises was a greater task than had ever fallen to this force before. But the department proved equal to the emergency.

All its members were taxed to their fullest capacity and worked considerable extra time, and every man did his duty cheerfully and well. In consequence of this the best of order was maintained, no accidents occurred, and only two cases of loss of property were reported, viz.: the theft of a gold watch which was subsequently recovered, and the loss of about four dollars in money. On this day, as is but natural, more arrests were made than on any other day of

the year, and yet, considering the occasion, the number was remarkably small. Out of the total fifty-six arrests made, thirty-two were for intoxication. Eight professional pick-pockets were put behind the bars early in the day, five persons were arrested for breach of the peace, four for peddling without license, two for carrying concealed weapons, one for theft from the person and one each for interfering with an officer, for abusive language, for lascivious carriage, and for cruelty to animals.

From January 1, to December 31, 1887, inclusive, 385 individual females were arrested; of these 243 were arrested once during said year, 63 twice, 31 three times, 13 four times, 12 five times, 12 six times, 8 seven times, 2 eight times and 1 nine times, making in all 732 cases of arrest. The arrests of females formed about 12 per cent. of the total number of arrests of both sexes. Of the 732 arrests of females there were 428 or 12.26 per cent. for drunkenness; 87 or 9.09 per cent. for breach of the peace; 84 or 45.65 per cent. for lascivious carriage and fornication; 29 for residing in houses of ill-fame; 17 or 8.37 per cent. for theft; 15 or 12.5 per cent for violation of the liquor law; 10 or 6.29 per cent. for vagrancy; 9 for soliciting illicit intercourse; 9 for keeping a house of ill-fame; 7 for contempt of court; 5 for adultery; 5 for night walking; 4 for being common drunkards; 4 or .16 per cent. as insane; 2 as fugitives from the Industrial School; 2 for disobedience; 2 for keeping a disorderly house; and one each for abduction, Sabbath-breaking, abusing an officer, idleness, begging, carrying a concealed weapon, passing counterfeit money,

rescuing an impounded cow and violation of the dairy law. The percentages above stated are the percentages of arrests of both sexes for the respective offense.

Out of 732 arrests of females in 181 cases the party arrested was discharged by the chief without being taken before the court, in 169 cases the female charged was allowed to leave the court without being punished, being either found not guilty or having judgment suspended, or a *nolle* entered in her case; in 370 cases the court inflicted punishment by fine or imprisonment; 10 girls were sent to the Industrial School, and 2 women were bound over to the Superior Court.

Of the 385 individual female prisoners, 11 or 2.86 per cent. were under sixteen years; 25 or 6.49 per cent. were from sixteen to twenty years old inclusive; 126 or 32.73 per cent. were from twenty-one to thirty years old inclusive; 116 or 30.13 per cent. were from thirty-one to forty years inclusive; 67 or 17.40 per cent. were from forty-one to fifty years inclusive; and 40 or 10.39 per cent. were over fifty years of age.

Residents of this city were 321, and 64 belonged elsewhere,

About 100 of the 385 gave immediate bail and were not held as prisoners.

During ninety-two days of the year no female was put under arrest.

It had been the custom for years to bring to the police station little children who had strayed from their homes or had been lost in the streets. Here in the general office they

had to be kept until their parents or friends were found and called for them. The impropriety of this is self-apparent. Through the kindness of Mr. Sherwood O. Preston, agent of the "Organized Charities," a change for the better was brought about. Instead of to police headquarters the little ones are now taken to the rooms of the "Organized Charities," on Church street.

The winter was extremely severe and full of storms. The latter frequently left the sidewalks in a dangerous condition and furnished hard work for the street inspector and sidewalk inspector whose duty it is to keep the thoroughfares in a reasonably clean and safe condition. Much assistance was rendered to said officials by the department. The following figures will show the degree of activity shown by the force:

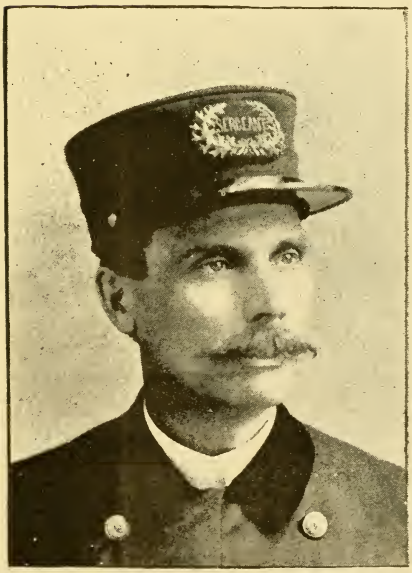
Uncleaned sidewalks reported by the police: 1881, 301; 1882, none; 1883, none; 1884, 494; 1885, 143; 1886, 273; 1887, 1154.

Number of arrests: Male, 5,206; female, 735: total, 5,941.

Stolen and lost property recovered, value $15,397.47; cash taken from prisoners for safe keeping and returned to them, $11,251.81.



JAMES COOK,
SERGEANT.



HENRY M. CROCKER,
SERGEANT.

CHAPTER XI.

OVER ONE-HALF ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Municipal Strength of the Department—Changes in the Roster—A Student Mortally Shot in front of a Saloon—Burglary, Theft and other Crimes—Extract from the Chief's Report—The Department Eulogized—Bungling House Burglars.

Year Ending December 1, 1888.

THE entire numerical strength of the Police department was one hundred and thirty-three. Of these twenty-five were supernumeraries who were called on duty only when special occasions required their services, the remaining one hundred and eight were employed every day. They were: 10 promoted officers, 1 clerk, 1 surgeon, 1 electrician, 5 special details, 2 veterans, 77 patrolmen, 5 active supernumeraries, 4 drivers, 1 janitor, 1 janitress: total, 108.

The central station had six promoted officers, five special details, two veterans, fifty patrolmen, five active supernumeraries, two drivers, and one janitor.

The Grand avenue precinct had four promoted officers, twenty-seven patrolmen, two drivers, and one janitress.

In accordance with arrangements made October, 1885, and March, 1888, two supernumeraries of the department

continued to do police duty daily in the borough of Fair Haven East, and two others in the school district of Westville. They were no expense to the city, but received their pay as well as their orders from officials of said borough or district respectively.

CHANGES IN THE ROSTER.

December 27, 1887, Supernumerary Geo. L. Wheeler was tried and dismissed from the force for unbecoming conduct.

January 31, 1888, Supernumerary Henry Phillips voluntarily resigned.

April 31, 1888, Patrolman Thomas McCarthy was tried and dismissed from the force for unbecoming conduct.

April 3, 1888, Patrolman James Mealia, by request of the board, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

May 1, 1888, Patrolman Hugh Doherty, 59 years old, a patrolman since March 3, 1874, and previously a supernumerary, was, on account of physical disability, retired to the veteran reserve at half pay, as long as able to perform five hours duty daily.

June 1, 1888, Patrolman Rudolf Mani, who had actively served as a supernumerary since November 29, 1882, and as a patrolman since August 5, 1884, was honorably discharged on account of feeble health.

September 4, 1888, Supernumerary James A. Sullivan was dismissed from the force on account of intemperance.

One patrolman was reduced to a supernumerary and one supernumerary was relieved from active duty. Four supernumeraries were put on regular active duty and twelve new

names were added to the list of non-active supernumeraries. The following are cases in which the punishment of members of the force fell short of a dismissal:

One patrolman was found guilty of intoxication while on duty and he was reduced to the lowest position on the force—supernumerary Grade E. Two patrolmen were each suspended from duty for six days, and also reduced in rank one grade for sixty days, for having on several occasions left their beats without proper cause. One patrolman was reduced one grade sixty days for improper conduct. Three patrolmen the board ordered to be publicly reprimanded by its president, two for unbecoming conduct, and one for having left his beat without proper cause. One supernumerary was found guilty of gross neglect of duty and he was relieved from active service. One patrolman was suspended from duty for five days for having gone home in the middle of his hours of duty without telephoning to or otherwise notifying the office, as he could easily have done, thus causing his beat to be unprotected the greater part of the night. He claimed he did not feel well and went home. One patrolman was suspended for one day for neglect of duty. Four patrolmen forfeited half a day's pay each for having been late at roll call. Two patrolmen were reprimanded for having conducted themselves disrespectfully towards the roundsmen.

The table on the following page shows the appropriations made for, and the amounts expended by, the department during the past fiscal year:

	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance Returned.
Pay-roll	$112,300.00	$111,729.71	$570.29
Sundries,	1,000.00	968.13	31.87
Forage,	525.00	525.00	. . .
Police alarm,	2,033.55	2,028.50	5.05
Wagon and harness repairs	300.00	300.00	. . .
Voting places,	100.00	92.50	7.50
Precinct repairs,	825.00	825.00	. . .
New wagon and van,	475.00	453.90	21.10
Purchase of horse	300.00	225.00	75.00
Lock-up repairs,	300·00		300.00
	$118,158.55	$117,147.74	$1,010.81

Estimating New Haven's population at 80,000, the expense during the year for police purposes had been one dollar and forty-six cents per inhabitant.

Between six and seven o'clock on the evening of November 29, 1888, Thanksgiving Day, John B. King, 24 years old, who resided in West Haven and read law at an attorney's office in this city, was found mortally shot in front of a saloon at the corner of Orchard and Charles streets. He died in a few moments after being found. There was no indication or clue as to the murderer. All looked dark, but the members of the force went to work on the case with a good will. Nothing was left undone to find out the murderer and to prevent his escape, and although there appeared to be but little, if any, promise of success at first, yet by means of good police work it was ascertained during the forenoon of the next day, Friday, November 30, that King had been killed by George Donovan, of No. 64 Charles street, 22 years old, who was missing. Donovan had been

employed in teaming for his brother. Later during Friday an overcoat and a revolver were found near, and a hat was discovered in, the reservoir, near Prospect street, and these articles were identified as Donovan's property. The work of drawing off the water of the reservoir was at once commenced and on the morning of the next day, Saturday, December 1, Donovan's dead body was found at the bottom of the reservoir. He had drowned himself during Thursday night. The motive for the murder and suicide arose out of improper intimacy on the part of both King and Donovan with the same woman.

There were about the usual number of arrests for offenses against property, but the value of the property involved in the reported cases of burglary, theft, and similar crimes were very small, and while the crime of horse stealing seemed to increase in the state, not a horse had been stolen from the city, during the past four years, which the department had not recovered and restored to its owner.

During the year 6,149 arrests were made. A complete classification of them, prepared with great accuracy by Mr. Charles T. Candee, formed the most important part of the yearly report. A comparison of the arrests made for the most frequent causes during the past five years may be found on the following page:

Offenses.	Arrests.					
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Average.
Drunkenness	3,111	3,015	3,122	3,491	3,331	3,214
Breach of the peace	1,099	1,095	1,144	957	1,085	1,076
Theft and theft from the person	310	264	283	228	307	279
Vagrancy or begging	173	106	149	159	204	158
Lascivious carriage and fornication	151	110	109	184	137	138
Violating city ordinances	194	162	177	147	90	157
Crime, trespass on cars and otherwise	42	15	47	18	72	39
Injury to property	64	47	67	64	63	61
Violation of liquor law by selling Sundays	52	56	74	70	67	64
Violation liquor law otherwise	113	61	25	50	91	68
Non-support of family	53	80	55	34	52	55
Burglary, and attempt at	45	38	51	57	34	45
House of ill fame, residing in and frequenting	68	37	34	45	28	42
House of ill fame, keeping	31	11	16	18	12	18
Gaming, and keeping gaming house	6	71	37	18	25	31
Arrests of males	5,188	4,979	5,060	5,186	5,397	5,162
Arrests of females	757	653	720	735	752	723
Total arrests	5,945	5,632	5,780	5,921	6,149	5,885

These figures show that the year's arrests for the leading causes are, with a very few exceptions, about the average number. While there are twenty-eight cases more of petty thieving, there are eleven less of burglary. Last year's uncommonly high number of arrests for vagrancy or begging (204) has been surpassed only once in the history of the department, namely, in 1874, when 215 such arrests were recorded. Arrests for the allied offense of trespass on the cars were also unusually numerous. Both increases are

due in a great measure, if not entirely, to the discontinuance of the custom of furnishing at the police stations free lodgings to all applicants, and also to the special instructions given to the whole force, since July 1, to watch for and arrest all vagrants, beggars, and tresspassers. The above mentioned custom, which prevailed here for many years and still exists in some cities, certainly encouraged vagrancy and tramping. I am satisfied that the change made is a beneficial one. This change and the recent numerous arrests for vagrancy, and the arrests and bindings over, under the dreaded "Tramp Act," will soon become generally known among the roving fraternity, and traveling mendicants will cease to make our city a stopping place. Let me mention here that this new departure involves no cruelty or hardship. The homeless and penniless who live in or come to New Haven, can still make sure of a shelter and of something to eat. Those who are unable to work will be taken care of by the town as the law provides, while those who are able-bodied are directed to the "Organized Charities," on Church street, where by a reasonable amount of work in the wood-yard or laundry, they can always secure lodging and necessary meals. Many of those who under the old custom would have been lodged free of charge at the police stations, and who would have begged their meals of kind-hearted but injudicious residents, now work for and earn their board and lodging.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1889.

The police department had at this date a total numerical strength of one hundred and thirty-eight. Twenty-nine of these were supernumeraries not regularly detailed for

city service, but called on duty only on special occasions. The remaining one hundred and thirteen were employed in the service of the city every day, namely: 9 promoted officers, 1 clerk, 1 surgeon, 2 electricians, 2 detectives, 1 truant officer, 1 court officer, 1 doorman, 3 veterans, 82 patrolmen, 8 acting supernumeraries, 21 supernumeraries, 4 drivers, 1 janitor, 1 janitress: total, 138.

The central station had six promoted officers, two detectives, one truant officer, one court officer, one doorman, three veterans, fifty-four patrolmen, four active supernumeraries, two drivers, and one janitor.

The Grand avenue precinct had four promoted officers, twenty-seven patrolmen, two drivers, and one janitress.

Beyond the city limits.—Two supernumeraries of this department remained in the daily employment of the borough of Fair Haven East, and two were regularly employed by the school district of Westville under the arrangements entered into October, 1885, and March, 1888, respectively.

In connection with the amendment to the city charter, generally known as the police pension law, passed by the legislature of this state, May 8, 1889, it was deemed desirable to have in a handy form the date of birth and the date of permanent appointment of every member of the department to whom the before mentioned law should apply.

January 1, 1889, Austin L. W. Kittredge was appointed assistant electrician and lineman.

May 1, 1889, Supernumerary John Toole, who had been suspended September 14, 1888, was dismissed from the force for gross neglect of duty.

June 4, 1889, Thomas Kennedy, the well known depot officer, and the oldest patrolman in the department, who, by reason of sickness had been unable to do duty since January 14, 1889, was transferred to the veteran reserve.

August 16, 1889, Patrolman Michael Cannon who had been a permanent member of the department since June 24, 1871, was dismissed from the force for intoxication while on duty.

September 7, 1889, veteran Adolph Heglet died. He was appointed a patrolman September 5, 1879. In 1882, while making an arrest, he received serious injuries from which he never fully recovered. He performed his last police duty on December 6, 1888, and was sick from that day until he died. On June 4, 1889 he was transferred to the veteran reserve. The funeral of officer Heglet took place in the afternoon of September 10, 1889. As a mark of respect to the memory of the dead officer, his burial was attended by the board of police commissioners and by the police force in a body.

In addition to the two dismissed officers already mentioned the board of police commissioners tried five other members of the department during the past year. Of these (December 8, 1888,) two were reduced in rank one grade for two months and ordered to be reprimanded for willful neglect of duty. Two others (February 26, 1889,) the board reduced one grade for one month and ordered to be reprimanded for drinking intoxicating liquor while on duty. In the fifth case (July 16, 1889,) the board reduced the officer one grade for three months for unbecoming conduct. The chief had occasion to impose penalties in accordance

with the rules of the department in five instances. The lightest penalty was half a day's suspension from duty, and the heaviest was a suspension of five days. The former was given because the officer in question had stopped to lunch at a restaurant on the way to his beat, and the latter penalty was imposed because the officer in that case had negligently patrolled the territory allotted to him and had repeatedly and without good cause left his beat. Two patrolmen were late at roll call and forfeited each half a a day's pay. Another patrolman remained off duty without notice or excuse and thereby under the board's rules forfeited one day's pay.

The chief's annual report contains the following: "To those who know the rules governing this police force and the degree of discipline maintained among its more than one hundred members the foregoing will be proof of the good behavior of the average New Haven police officer. Information obtained from other cities enables me to state that there is less punishing and fining here than in the average police force. An examination of our own records will also prove that there is at present much less of that kind of disciplining in this department than there was in former years, and I gladly add that I believe there is less necessity for it. Our police officers are by no means perfect, they, like other mortals, have their weaknesses and shortcomings which occasionally need correcting, and some need more attention in this respect than others, but on the whole they are a body of orderly, faithful and brave men who mean to do their full duty. I cheerfully bear testimony that I have noticed, during the nine years of my offi-

cial connection with this department, a constant improvement in its *morale* and general efficiency."

The total number of arrests made by the department during the year was 6,191, an increase of 49 as compared with those of the year before. It will be seen that in this respect this year's work of the force does not materially differ from that of the last preceding year.

As a ready means of comparison the following table, showing the arrests made for the more frequent causes during the past six years is given:

Offenses.	Arrests.					
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Drunkenness	3,111	3,015	3,122	3,491	3,331	3,512
Breach of the peace	1,099	1,095	1,144	957	1,085	1,000
Theft, and theft from the person	310	264	283	228	307	279
Vagrancy or begging	173	106	149	159	204	208
Lascivious carriage and fornication	151	110	109	184	137	112
Violating city ordinances	194	162	177	147	90	59
Crime, trespass on cars and otherwise	42	15	47	18	72	86
Injury to property	64	47	67	64	63	59
Violating liquor law by selling Sundays	52	56	74	70	67	35
Violating liquor law otherwise	113	61	25	50	91	133
Non-support of family	53	80	55	34	52	57
Burglary, and attempt at	45	38	51	57	34	48
House of ill fame, residing in and frequenting	68	37	34	45	28	23
House of ill fame, keeping	31	11	16	18	12	10
Gaming and keeping gaming house	6	71	37	18	25	7
Arrests of males	5,188	4,979	5,060	5,186	5,397	5,437
Arrests of females	757	753	720	735	752	754
Total arrests	5,945	5,632	5,780	5,921	6,149	6,191

No murder occurred in New Haven since the previous report. There were several cases of death resulting from accident, and in some of them the question arose whether the victim's death was or was not due to the criminal carelessness of another. On April 17, 1889, a workman engaged on the new Osborn memorial hall on the campus of Yale university, was killed by a heavy stone which a fellow workman in the course of his work, had thrown from one of the upper stories of the new building. On July 4, 1889, a boy was shot and killed by a man who was shooting at a mark on the outskirts of the city. On November 16, 1889, a young woman was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a man employed in the same household with her. Arrests were made in these cases, but the parties arrested were subsequently discharged, the court or the proper judicial official finding that the evidence did not conclusively prove criminal carelessness.

During the latter part of the year several house burglaries, and a number of unsuccessful attempts at the same crime, had taken place. Although the successful burglaries were few and the amount of property lost in connection with them was comparatively insignificant, they and the persistent attempts caused considerable annoyance to citizens, and in no less degree to officials of the police department. With a few exceptions these crimes were undoubtedly committed by parties residing here. The criminals showed little experience but considerable boldness and a fair acquaintance with the hours of duty of the police officers on whose beats the premises to be attacked were

situated. The work was evidently not all done by one person nor by one gang. Extra police measures were adopted. The beats and hours of the patrolmen were changed from time to time, and a number of patrolmen were ordered to patrol in citizen's dress. Suspected persons were watched as closely as circumstances would permit, and several of them left the city. A few arrests, followed by conviction or binding over, with the bound-over party again at liberty under bonds, had been made, but the evil had not been wholly suppressed.

The comparative statement of arrests shows that the year's police work had been of about the same amount and character as that of the years immediately preceding. A noticeable exception, however, appears under the head of "violating city ordinances," and it may be well to explain the reason for this. During the latter part of the year 1888 a case was tried in the city court, and subsequently in the court of common pleas, criminal side, in which the question was raised whether, with regard to a large number of our city ordinances, their enforcement by criminal procedure was legal, or whether they could be lawfully enforced only by a civil suit. Judicial officers and others learned in the law entertained serious doubts on this point, and the case in which it was raised was finally taken to the supreme court. During its pendency, the police force was instructed, by advice of the city court officials, not to make any arrests under the questionable ordinances. Later, however, it had been decided by the supreme court that in the cases in question the criminal procedure was perfectly proper.

Taken by months, the year's arrests were made as follows:

December, 1888	525	June, 1889	511
January, 1889	548	July, 1889	636
February, 1889	434	August, 1889	535
March, 1889	451	September, 1889	475
April, 1889	516	October, 1889	548
May, 1889	479	November, 1889	533

With reference to the seven days of the week, the 6,191 arrests were divided as follows: Sundays, 449; Mondays, 1,016; Tuesdays, 984; Wednesdays, 908; Thursdays, 861; Fridays, 687; Saturdays, 1,286: total, 6,191.

Under the city ordinance which authorizes the superintendent of police to discharge persons arrested for trivial offenses, without taking them before the court, 1,851 persons so arrested, and included in the stated total of 6,191, were discharged. In the great majority of these 1,851 cases the arrest was made for drunkenness only, and the party arrested had either never before fallen into the hands of the police, or more than four months had elapsed since his last arrest. Being locked up over night, and until perfectly sober, with an additional admonition, was deemed sufficient punishment in their cases.

During the fiscal year the police department cost the city $117,728.44.

The department, as usual, has managed to limit its expenditures within the different appropriations. No extra allowance and no transfer of balances had been asked for, and a strict economy had been the rule in all matters affecting the finances.

For a number of years it had been customary in preparing the estimated pay-roll to ask for $2,500 or $3,000 less than would be necessary for a full time pay-roll, anticipating that the latter amount would be saved by absence from duty on account of sickness or for other reasons. It was recommended that this custom be discontinued, and that an amount be asked for which would be sufficient to pay the supernumeraries to take the places of absent officers. Under the rule granting each officer one day of rest per month without loss of pay to him, there were on the average three cases of absence per day without any saving whatever to the pay-roll. Sufficient pay should have been granted to enable the department at all times to have an officer—either regular or supernumerary—on every beat in the city. Under the then arrangement they were compelled to leave every night from four to five beats practically without any police protection.

The department still continued to take the cloth necessary for the uniforms of its members from Messrs. Sullivan, Vail & Co., of Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New York. Of this cloth, there had been sold during the year to the amount of $728.77.

May 30, Decoration Day, the entire department was ordered out for inspection and review, and all its members who could be spared for that purpose were detailed as an escort to the three Grand Army Posts during their parade.

On July 10, the centennial of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut Free Masons was celebrated by a great gathering of Free Masons, and a grand parade through

the main streets. On September 3, the semi-Centennial of Connecticut Odd Fellowship was commemorated in a similar manner. On both these occasions the mayor, in conformity with the city ordinances, gave to the parade the right of way, in consequence of which the entire line of march was on both days guarded by extra police. In addition the department furnished to each of the two parades a police escort composed in the first case entirely of Free Masons and in the second instance of Odd Fellows.

The authority to increase the number of captains to four and that of sergeants to eighteen was asked for and granted for the purpose of enabling the department to establish and to properly man two more police precincts or reporting stations. And it was highly desirable that this work be done at as early a date as the finances of the city would permit.

As the population increases the police force should be made stronger. During the past sixteen years the population of New Haven had nearly doubled; almost every known nation had furnished its quota of this increase, yet the number of patrolmen was the same that it was sixteen years ago. Streets were patrolled only by about the same number of policemen as they were in 1873. A reference to the City Year Book of 1872, and to the City Year Book of 1873, shows that in 1872 the police commission recommended to the common council an immediate increase of patrolmen to one hundred, and that in 1873 their number was actually raised to eighty-five, which was exactly the figure the roster showed. The department had only two



JOHN DRISCOLL.
SERGEANT.



WILLIAM E. MCBRIDE.
SERGEANT.

detectives, the same number which it had had for more than twenty-five years.

The police department needed strengthening if a proper enforcement of law and order was to be expected. This could have been most effectually done by the addition of a few more members to the force and by establishing two new police precincts, one in the southwesterly and the other in the northwesterly part of the city, with station houses near the junction of Howard avenue and Washington street, and near the junction of Dixwell avenue and Webster street, respectively. As all the wagon work could well be done from police headquarters, no additional horses, wagons, stables or large lock-ups would be necessary.

Each of these precincts, it was urged, should have a captain, three sergeants and about fifteen patrolmen, of which number about one-half could then, under the new order of things, be taken from the headquarters' force.

The establishment of such precincts, was recommended on the ground that the police service would thereby be greatly improved. Those officers who patrolled the outlying parts of the city could be on their beats only a small part of their tour of duty, the greater portion of their ten hours being taken up by traveling to and from headquarters on their reports. Some beats were so far from headquarters that the respective officers could be on them only about three hours out of ten. For this evil the new stations would furnish the remedy. They would greatly increase the protection in those parts of the city which were more than half a mile distant from its center, and do away with the unnecessary

crowding of the patrolmen near headquarters about reporting times. They would also bring about earlier and more complete complaints and information with reference to breaches of the law which occurred at some distance from the center of the city; for many citizens who were unwilling to travel a mile or two to give the police information, would be found ready to go a few blocks for that purpose. But the greatest improvement would grow out of the fact that the officers and the men at the headquarters and in the new precincts would then have a smaller territory and fewer persons to become acquainted with. And as specialists in the different professions are expected to and do render better services in their specialties than the general practitioners, so would police officials then do better work in their limited field of action. The experience of other cities—and the Grand avenue precinct—proved the correctness of this assertion.

The community would thereby be well repaid for any reasonable outlay made in the direction above indicated, and the recommended change would give to the many taxpayers who resided or owned property remote from the center of the city that amount of police protection for which they had called so long and to which their city taxes seemed to entitle them.

CHAPTER XII.

IMPORTANT POLICE PROCEEDINGS NARRATED.

Death of the Veteran Patrolman, Thomas Kennedy—No Case of Homicide to Record for the Year 1890—Shop Lifters and Bunco Steerers Not In It—Horse Thieves Brought to Book—Expense of a Policeman's Outfit.

Year Ending November 30, 1890.

DURING the year, the following changes affecting the roster took place:

December 30, 1889, Thomas Kennedy, the veteran patrolman, died of paralysis. He first became a member of the department as a supernumerary on August 26, 1861, was made a regular patrolman on March 6, 1863, and remained on regular duty as such until 1889, when owing to physical infirmity, he was transferred to the veteran reserve. For a long time he wore patrolman's shield No. 1, and for many years did day duty at the Union depot, where he became the general favorite of the traveling public. His record in the department was without a blemish. As a mark of respect to his memory the board of police commissioners and the police force attended the funeral.

January 21, 1890, Supernumerary Edward J. Coffey died of pneumonia. He was first ordered on regular duty

March 5, 1889, and received his first promotion to grade D, on September 6, 1889.

March 4, 1890, Patrolman Moses Greenbaum, who had been suffering from sickness, was transferred to the veteran reserve.

April 22, 1890, Sergeant Lent Bishop resigned as a member of the department.

September 4, 1890, Driver Bernard J. Reilly was put on street patrol duty.

During the year Henry S. Jarrett, Thomas J. Dunn and Owen J. Daley were promoted from the supernumerary grade to the rank of regular patrolmen. Supernumeraries Charles O. Bowers, Wm. R. Curren, Wm. L. Williams, Charles A. Sessler, Edward J. Lewis, Jeremiah McGrath and Dennis W. Sheehan were ordered on street duty regularly.

This left the department a total membership of 138 of which 21 were supernumeraries not on duty but subject to call, while 117 were employed in the service of the city every day. They were: 9 promoted officers, 1 clerk, 1 surgeon, 2 electricians, 2 detectives, 1 truant officer, 1 court officer, 1 doorman, 3 veterans, 82 patrolmen, 8 acting supernumeraries, 3 drivers, 1 temporary driver, 1 janitor, 1 janitress.

Of these the central station had 5 promoted officers and sixty-two men doing street patrol duty, while the Grand avenue precinct had four promoted officers and thirty men on street patrol.

The department made 5,869 arrests during the year. In

5,156 cases the persons arrested were males, and in 713 cases females.

During the past year there were fifty-six arrests of males and ten arrests of females less than the average of the preceding five years. Policewise the last twelve months were very quiet. There was no case of homicide to record, and less crime had been committed than during the average year. Shop-lifters and bunco-steerers had done no work. Of the horse thieves who operated to an unusual extent in this state and in adjoining ones the previous summer, and who managed to get several New Haven teams, three were brought before the courts, and a fourth one was discovered and identified in a Vermont prison. All the stolen New Haven horses were recovered.

During the preceding twelve months the department arrested 315 females, who were residents, and fifty-seven females who were not residents of the city—a total of 372 females. Of these some were arrested only once, while others were arrested oftener during the year, and thus they furnished 713 cases.

The cost of maintaining the department was practically the same as during the year before. The expenditures did not exceed the total amount appropriated, but the sum allowed for "sundries" was spent sometime before the end of the year, and it became necessary to ask for a transfer to this account from the "horses" account, which was granted.

Out of the total appropriation of $118,860.00 the department expended $118,281.83, and it returned into the city treasury the unusual balance of $578.17.

A complete uniform consists of:

1 uniform overcoat, average price	. . .	$30.00
1 " dress coat, " "	. . .	26.00
1 " blouse, " "	. . .	12.00
1 " vest, " "	. . .	5.00
2 pairs uniform pantaloons, average price	.	15.50
1 uniform helmet, average price	. . .	2.50
		$91.00

In addition to the above every officer is expected to own a baton and belt, a billy, a revolver, nippers and a police whistle, a further expense of about $15.00.

This expense it is seldom necessary to incur at once. Those who join the force in the latter part of the year need no dress coat until the following summer, and those who become policemen in the Spring enjoy a number of pay days before their first overcoat is to be purchased; and frequently the new comers manage to save by buying their overcoats and dress coats from ex-members, from newly promoted officers, or from such who, benefitted by the healthy exercise of police service, have outgrown their coats.

Once well fitted out, it takes but little money to keep in uniform, as the more expensive articles last for a number of years.

Taking the price before stated as a basis, the cost of all these enumerated articles was $3,316.50, an average expense of $45.43 per man for three years and seven months. The

heaviest individual account for said period amounts to $141.00 and the lightest to $5.00.

There were a good many other articles of wearing apparel which policemen, like other men, must have, but with them these facts had nothing to do. While the newly made supernumeraries buy and pay for their first outfit with the utmost cheerfulness, on the other hand there seemed to be a feeling among some of the older members that money paid for parts of the prescribed uniform is money wasted and that it amounts to an enormous sum, when, as they learn the uniform has cost them on the average, a little over $15.00 per year, helmet included.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

The roster of the department stood as follows: Superintendent, Treadwell Smith, room 1, police building; Captain, William M. Hyde, station 3; James Wrinn, station 1; William O'Keefe, station 2; James P. Brewer, station 4.

SERGEANTS.

Albert Bradley, station 2; John Driscoll, hack inspector, station 1; William E. McBride, 1; James Cook, 1; Philip Reilly, detective, 1; John McGrath, 2; Bart. Tiernan, 4; Samuel J. Woodruff, 4; Frederick H. Bissell, 4; Patrick Bergin, 3; Jotham H. Orr, 3; Henry M. Crocker, 1; Henry D. Cowles, active detective, 1; Charles Stonnant, 3; Stephen F. McGann, 2; truant officer, James Sullivan, 1; court officer, John F. Nettleton, 1; doorman, Richard Moore, 1.

PATROLMEN, GRADE A.

Edgar Phelps, William H. Nichols, James W. Walter, Thomas Hackett, 3; Charles E. Stokes, 2; George O.

Bradley, 1; Patrick Hart, Charles Shanahan, 2; William Kearney, 3; Ben. S. Jackson, 2; John Loughlin, 1; Patrick Clyne, Michael Flannery, 2; George W. Waas, 3; Talcott Rhodes, John McAvoy, 2; Patrick Doherty, Bicey Beegan, 1; Warren A. Pickering, 4; Terence Clancy, Patrick Reilly, 2; Charles H. Pabor, 3; Michael Ahearn, 1; Christopher Schroeder, 2; William E. Bowen, 3; George J. Murphy, 1; Joseph S. Stewart, William A. Riev, 3; Martin Higgins, Patrick McGovern, 2; James Reynolds, 1; Maurice Connolly, 2; John W. Grant, 1; John M. Collett, 1; Simon Streit, 3; Adelmer G. Nettleton, 2; Louis D. Bixby, 1; Jeremiah Denneby, 2; Theodore A. Tripp, 1; Michael Lanigan, Michael Farrell, 2; Louis Waas, 4; Peter McKeon, 2; James E. Doolittle, 4; Charles M. Meigs, 2; Michael F. Donegan, 1; Michael McDermott, 2; William H. Tighe, Frank D. Cook, 3; George L. Hyde, John T. McGrath, 1; James Shamp, John Kelly, John Roche, 2; Fennah W. Watrous, 1. Isaac Shields, 4; Ellis J. Good, 3; John H. Gilligan, 1; George Marshall, 4; Richard T. Moore, 1; Albert Gates, 2; John A. Dippold, John Stanford, 1; Louis J. St. Clair, George Taylor, 4; James F. Lonergan, 2.

GRADE B.

Henry S. Jarrett, Thomas J. Dunn, Owen J. Daley, 1.

GRADE C.

Charles O. Bowers, William R. Curren, William L. Williams, 1; Bernard J. Reilly, Charles A. Sessler, 2; Edward J. Lewis, 4; Jeremiah McGrath, 1; Dennis W. Sheehan, 2.

SUPERNUMERARIES, GRADE D.

John J. Flynn, 3; John Allan, 1; Alexander Gibson, Jr., 4; Willis J. Wiser, 1; John Eagan, 4; Michael J. O'Connor, Thomas Powers, Jr., 1; Michael Doody, 4; James A. Canfield, 1; Michael J. Coffey, 2; Charles A. Hooper, 4.

DRIVERS.

John F. Doran, 1; Henry M. Poronto, 2; Seaman N. Smith, 1; Edward F. Lawlor, 2.

SUPERNUMERARIES, GRADE E.—ON SUNDAY DUTY.

Hugh McKeon, William J. Welch, 1; Edwin C. Burnham, 3.

Clerk, Charles T. Candee.

Surgeon, C. Purdy Lindsley, M. D.

Electricians, William C. Smith, Austin L. W. Kittredge.

Janitor, Richard Coogan.

Station Janitresses, Hannah Carr, Ann J. Mooney, Lizzie Stephens.

VETERAN RESERVE.

Sergeant, William K. Schmidt; patrolmen, Hugh Doherty, Moses Greenbaum. Patrolman retired, George F. Selleck.

SUPERNUMERARIES, NOT ON REGULAR DUTY.

Lyman E. Bradley, Richard Coogan, Charles N. Mack, Daniel Doody, Michael Cooney, Edgar J. Holton, Wells C. Allen, Henry J. Hoffman, Edward A. Lawton, Cornelius J. Eagan, Henry J. Donnelly, John H. Coonan, Bart. Dailey, Thomas H. Colwell, Patrick J. Blake, William P. Dailey, George L. Rowley, Charles F. Putney, William G. Doherty, James P. Ward, Frederick Kober, Dan. H. Lins-

ley, Stephen Russell, M. J. Hayes, Adolph Klaiber, John Keenan.

Total number of arrests from December 1, 1890, to December 1, 1891,—6,000.

POLICE STATIONS.

No. 1, police building, 165 Court street; No. 2, 551 Grand avenue; No. 3, 416 Howard avenue; No. 4, 99 Dixwell avenue, corner of Eaton street.

CHAPTER XIII.

VARIOUS BOARDS OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Extending From the Organization of the Present System in 1861 to 1892—When Appointed and When Term Expired—The Governing Body of the Department—A Roster of Faithful Officials.

COMMISSIONERS for 1861—H. M. Welch, president, *ex officio;* Commissioners, elected July 1st, 1861: 1 year, Atwater Treat, Rufus Blodgett; 2 years, Bernard Reilly, Philo Chatfield; 3 years, Willis M. Anthony, Edward Harrison; clerk, Jonathan W. Pond; superintendent of police, H. M. Welch, *ex officio*; chief of police, Jonathan W. Pond; captain, Wales French; lieutenant, Owen A. Monson.

For 1862—President, H. M. Welch, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Bernard Reilly, term expires second Monday in June, 1863; Philo Chatfield, term expires second Monday in June, 1863; Willis M. Anthony, term expires second Monday in June, 1864; Edward Harrison, term expires second Monday in June, 1864; Atwater Treat, term expires second Monday in June, 1865; William H. Bradley, term expires second Monday in June, 1865; clerk, Jonathan W. Pond; superintendent, H. M. Welch, *ex officio;* chief, Jonathan W. Pond; captain, Owen A. Monson; lieutenant, Treadwell Smith.

For 1863—President, Morris Tyler, acting mayor, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Willis M. Anthony, term expires second Monday in June, 1864; Philo Chatfield, term expires second Monday in June, 1864; Atwater Treat, term expires second Monday in June, 1865; William H. Bradley, term expires second Monday in June, 1865; Henry B. Harrison, term expires second Monday in June, 1866; Marcus M. Rounds, term expires second Monday in June, 1866; clerk, Jonathan W. Pond; superintendent, the mayor; chief, Jonathan W. Pond; captain, Owen A. Monson; lieutenant, Treadwell Smith.

For 1864—President, Morris Tyler, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Edward Treat, Cyprian Wilcox, one year, to first Monday in June, 1865; Benjamin F. Mansfield, Samuel A. Smith, two years, to first Monday in June, 1866; Henry S. Dawson, Rufus S. Pickett, three years, to first Monday in June, 1867; clerk, Rufus S. Pickett; superintendent, the mayor, *ex officio;* chief, Elihu Yale; captain, Lucius Kentfield; lieutenant, Treadwell Smith.

For 1865—President, Erastus C. Scranton, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Benjamin F. Mansfield, Samuel A. Smith, one year, to first Monday in June, 1866; Henry S. Dawson, Rufus S. Pickett, two years, to first Monday in June, 1867; Charles Fabrique, Charles Peck, three years, to first Monday in June, 1868; clerk, Rufus S. Pickett; superintendent, the mayor, *ex officio;* chief, Elihu Yale; captain, Lucius Kentfield; lieutenant, Treadwell Smith.

For 1866—Commissioners: Henry S. Dawson, Rufus S. Pickett, term expires June, 1867; Charles Fabrique,

Charles Peck, term expires June, 1868; Hoadley B. Ives, Purmont Bradley, term expires June, 1869; clerk, Rufus S. Pickett; superintendent, Lucien W. Sperry, *ex officio;* chief, William A. Lincoln; captain, Treadwell Smith; lieutenant, Francis Smith

For 1867—President, Lucien W. Sperry, mayor, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Charles Fabrique, Charles Peck, term expires first Monday in June, 1868; Hoadley B. Ives, William H. Bradley, term expires first Monday in June, 1869; William R. Shelton, Thomas H. Fulton, term expires first Monday in June, 1870; clerk, William R. Shelton; superintendent, Lucien W. Sperry, *ex officio;* chief, William A. Lincoln; captain, ——; lieutenant, Francis Smith.

For 1868—President, Lucien W. Sperry, mayor, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Hoadley B. Ives, William H. Bradley, term expires first Monday in June, 1869; Thomas H. Fulton, Herrick P. Frost, term expires first Monday in June, 1870; Tilton E. Doolittle, H. W. E. Matthews, term expires first Monday in June, 1871; clerk, William H. H. Blackman; superintendent, Lucien W. Sperry, *ex officio;* chief, William A. Lincoln; captain, William B. Catlin; lieutenant, James T. Mullen.

For 1869—President, Henry G. Lewis, *ex officio;* Commissioners: William R. Shelton, Henry A. Carrington, term expires June 20, 1872; John Egan, Charles Fabrique, term expires July 13, 1871. Clerk, Timothy J. Fox, *ex officio;* superintendent, Henry G. Lewis; chief, William J. Bowen; captain, William B. Catlin; lieutenant, James T. Mullen.

For 1870, 1871—President, Henry G. Lewis, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Chairman, William R. Shelton, *pro tem;* Henry A. Carrington, William W. Morse, George W. M. Reed; clerk, James I. Hayes, *ex officio;* superintendent, Henry G. Lewis, mayor; chief, ——; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan.

For 1872—President, Henry G. Lewis, *ex-officio;* Commissioners: George W. M. Reed, William W. Morse, term expires July 13, 1873; Dexter R. Wright, John Shannahan, term expires June 20, 1874; clerk, John S. Fowler, *ex officio;* chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; acting lieutenant, Treadwell Smith; roundsman, James P. Brewer.

For 1873—President, Henry G. Lewis, *ex officio;* Commissioners: Dexter R. Wright, John Shannahan, term expires June 20, 1874; George M. Harmon, Carl G. Engel, term expires July 13, 1875; clerk, John S. Fowler; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; first roundsman, James P. Brewer; second roundsman, Frederick H. Linsley; first sergeant, Treadwell Smith; second sergeant, George F. Selleck.

For 1874—Commissioners: President, William H. Bradley; Samuel E. Merwin, term expires, January 1, 1878; Charles B. Wooster, Carlos Smith, term expires January 1, 1877; Patrick Gallagher, term expires January 1, 1876; clerk, John S. Fowler; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; first roundsman, James P. Brewer; second roundsman, Frederick H. Linsley; first sergeant, Treadwell Smith; second sergeant, George F. Selleck.

For 1875—Commissioners: President, William H. Bradley; Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., term expires January 1, 1878; Charles B. Wooster, Carlos Smith, term expires January 1, 1877; Patrick Gallagher, term expires January 1, 1879; clerk, John S. Fowler; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; first roundsman, James P. Brewer; second roundsman, Frederick H. Linsley; first sergeant, Treadwell Smith; second sergeant, George F. Selleck.

For 1876—Commissioners: William H. Bradley, president; Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., term expires January, 1878; Charles B. Wooster, Carlos Smith, term expires January 1, 1877; Patrick Gallagher, term expires January 1, 1879; clerk, John S. Fowler; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; first roundsman, James P. Brewer; second roundsman, Frederick H. Linsley; first sergeant, Treadwell Smith; second sergeant, George F. Selleck.

For 1877—Commissioners: President, William H. Bradley; Samuel E. Merwin, Jr. term expires January 1, 1878; Charles B. Wooster, Carlos Smith, term expires January 1, 1877; Patrick Gallagher, term expires January 1, 1879; clerk, Seth T. Seeley; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; first sergeant, Treadwell Smith; second sergeant, George F. Selleck.

For 1878—Commissioners: President, Carlos Smith, term expires February 1, 1880; Patrick Gallagher, term expires February 1, 1879; Charles B. Wooster, term expires February 1, 1880; George A. Basserman, Frederick A.

Gilbert, term expires February 1, 1881; clerk, Seth T. Seeley; chief, Charles W. Allen; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan.

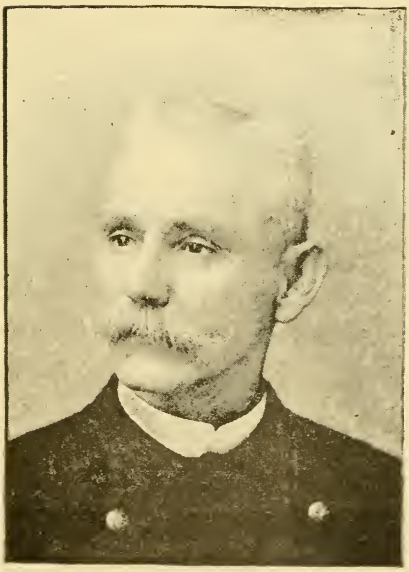
For 1879—Commissioners: President, Carlos Smith, term expires February 1, 1880; Patrick Gallagher, term expires February 1, 1882; Charles B. Wooster, term expires February 1, 1880; George A. Basserman, Frederick A. Gilbert, term expires February 1, 1881; clerk, Charles T. Morse; chief, Charles Webster; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan.

For 1880—Commissioners: President, Frederick A. Gilbert, term expires February 1, 1881; Patrick Gallagher, term expires February 1, 1882: George A. Basserman, term expires February 1, 1881; William J. Atwater, Frank H. Hooker, term expires February 1, 1883; clerk, Charles T. Morse; chief, Charles Webster; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan.

For 1881—Commissioners: President, Charles F. Bollman, George M. Harmon, term expires first Monday of February, 1883; William R. Catlin, Frank D. Sloat, term expires first Monday in February, 1882; John Killbride, Franklin H. Hart, term expires first Monday in February, 1884; clerk, James P. Pigott; chief, Charles Webster; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; sergeant, James Wrinn.



STEPHEN F. MCGANN,
SERGEANT.



JOHN MCGRATH,
SERGEANT.

CHAPTER XIV.

ANNUAL ROSTER OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

From 1882 to 1892—Men Who Held the Destinies of the Department in Their Keeping—Names of Well Known Citizens—All True to the Trust Reposed in Them.

BOARD of Police Commissioners for 1882: President, John B. Robertson, mayor, *ex officio;* Chas. F. Bollmann, president, George M. Harmon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1883; Franklin H. Hart, *John Killbride, terms expire first Monday of February, 1884; Wm. Catlin, Frank D. Sloat, terms expire first Monday of February, 1885; clerk, James G. Pigott, *ex officio;* chief, Charles Webster; captain, William M. Hyde; lieutenant, Peter Sheridan; sergeant, James Wrinn.

For 1883—President, Henry G. Lewis, mayor, *ex officio;* Charles F. Bollmann, president, Charles A. Sheldon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1886; Franklin H. Hart, Lawrence O'Brien, terms expire first Monday of February, 1884; William B. Catlin, Frank D. Sloat, terms expire first Monday of February, 1885; chief, Charles Webster; captains: William M. Hyde, Peter Sheridan; lieutenants: Treadwell Smith, William O'Keefe; sergeants: James

* Died September 4, 1882, and Councilman Lawrence O'Brien elected to fill the vacancy.

Wrinn, Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt; roundsmen: Albert Bradley, John Driscoll.

For 1884—President, Henry G. Lewis, mayor, *ex officio;* Frank D. Sloat, president, William B. Catlin, terms expire first Monday of February, 1885; Charles A. Sheldon, Charles F. Bollman, terms expire first Monday of February, 1886; Franklin H. Hart, Patrick Gallagher, terms expire first Monday of February, 1887; clerk, James P. Pigott, *ex officio;* chief, Charles Webster; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt, Albert Bradley; roundsmen: John Driscoll, William E. McBride.

For 1885—President, George F. Holcomb, mayor, *ex officio;* Franklin H. Hart, president, Patrick Gallagher, terms expire first Monday of February, 1887; Charles L. Baldwin, Samuel Johnson, terms expire first Monday of February, 1888; Charles A. Sheldon, *Charles F. Bollmann, William F. Shannon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1886; clerk, Timothy J. Crowley, *ex officio;* chief, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt, Albert Bradley; roundsmen: John Driscoll, William E. McBride; detectives: Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doormen: Richard Moore, William Luby.

*Elected Chief of Police in July, 1885, and Resigned as Commissioner, and William F. Shannon elected to fill the vacancy.

For 1886—President, George F. Holcomb, mayor, *ex officio;* Franklin H. Hart, president, Patrick Gallagher, terms expire first Monday of February, 1887; Charles L. Baldwin, Samuel Johnson, terms expire first Monday of February, 1888; Herbert E. Benton, William F. Shannon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1889; clerk, Charles W. Willet, *ex officio;* chief, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt, Albert Bradley; roundsmen: John Driscoll, William E. McBride; detectives: Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doormen: Richard Moore, William Luby.

For 1887 — President, Samuel A. York, mayor, *ex-officio;* Samuel Johnson, president, term expires first Monday of February, 1888; Franklin H. Hart, Patrick Gallagher, terms expire first Monday of February, 1890; Charles L. Baldwin, term expires first Monday of February, 1888; Herbert E. Benton, William F. Shannon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1889; clerk, Bernard J. Shanley, *ex officio;* chief, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: Wm. M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: Wm. O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt, Albert Bradley, John Driscoll; roundsmen: William E. McBride, James Cook; detectives: Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doorman, Richard Moore.

For 1888 — President, Samuel A. York, mayor, *ex-officio;* Herbert E. Benton, president, William F. Shan-

non, terms expire first Monday of February, 1889; Franklin H. Hart, Patrick Gallagher, terms expire first Monday of February, 1890; Charles L. Baldwin, *Samuel Johnson, terms expire first Monday of February, 1891; clerk, Bernard J. Shanley, *ex officio;* chief, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Lent Bishop, William K. Schmidt, veteran reserve, Albert Bradley, John Driscoll; roundsmen, William E. McBride, James Cook; detectives: Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doorman, Richard Moore; patrolman, Hugh Doherty, veteran reserve.

For 1889—President, Henry F. Peck, mayor, *ex officio;* Charles L. Baldwin, president, term expires first Monday of February, 1891; Patrick Gallagher, Franklin H. Hart, terms expire first Monday of February, 1890; Frank S. Andrew, term expires first Monday of February, 1891; Herbert E. Benton, John Clancy, terms expire first Monday of February, 1892; clerk, Edward Downes, *ex officio;* superintendent, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: †Lent Bishop, Albert Bradley, John Driscoll; detectives: Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; roundsmen: William E. McBride, James Cook; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doorman, Richard Moore.

* Deceased, and succeeded by Frank S. Andrew.

† Resigned April 22, 1890.

For 1890—President, Henry F. Peck, mayor, *ex officio;* Frank S. Andrew, president, Charles L. Baldwin, terms expire first Monday of February, 1891; Herbert E. Benton, John Clancey, terms expire first Monday of February, 1892; Carlos Smith, John H. Dillon, terms expire first Monday of February, 1893; clerk, Edward Downes, *ex officio;* superintendent, Charles F. Bollmann; captains: William M. Hyde, Treadwell Smith; lieutenants: William O'Keefe, James Wrinn; sergeants: Albert Bradley, John Driscoll; detectives, Philip Reilly, James P. Brewer; roundsmen: William E. McBride, James Cook; truant officer, James Sullivan; court officer, John F. Nettleton; doorman, Richard Moore; sergeant, William K. Schmidt, veteran reserve; patrolmen, Hugh Doherty, Moses Greenbaum.

For 1891—President, Joseph B. Sargent, mayor, *ex officio;* Frank S. Andrew, president, term expires first Monday of February, 1894; Henry E. Benton, John Clancey, terms expire first Monday of February, 1892; Carlos Smith, *Daniel M. Sheehan, terms expire first Monday of February, 1893; John H. Platt, term expires first Monday of February, 1894; Edward Downes, clerk, *ex-officio.*

The composition of the board of police commissioners was on what has been designated the non-partisan plan. An equal number of commissioners were selected from both the two great political parties, the idea of those who favored the plan being to avoid the domination of one party over the other in the matter of choosing policemen or dismissing them from service. The practical effect of the non-partisan

* John H. Dillon resigned June 22, 1891.

scheme, however, was to greatly obstruct the business of the department. There being three Democratic and three Republican commissioners, neither party could elect a chief. By a charter provision the mayor had no vote in case of a tie, when ordinary matters were being acted upon.

The chiefs and acting chiefs, dating from 1861, were:

Jonathan W. Pond, from June 27, 1861, to July 16, 1864; Elihu Yale, from July 17 to October 10, 1865; George M. White, from October 11 to September 1, 1866; William A. Lincoln, September 1, 1866—resigned in a few months; William J. Bowen, also resigned in a few months; William D. Catlin, acting chief, continuing in office till July 6, 1871; William M. Hyde, acting chief from July 7, 1871 to December 14, 1872; Charles W. Allen, from December 15, 1872 to February 19, 1879; William M. Hyde, acting chief, February 19, 1879 to March 10, 1879; Charles Webster, March 10, 1879, to January 1, 1885; William M. Hyde, acting chief, July 1, 1885 to July 31, 1885; Treadwell Smith, acting chief April 18, 1885 to June 30, 1885; Charles F. Bollmann, chief from July 13, 1885 to October 1, 1891; Treadwell Smith, superintendent, June 30, 1891.

The office was changed from chief to superintendent, May 8, 1889.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

(City Incorporated January 8, 1784.)

Prior to 1826, the mayor was elected by the citizens, but held office during the pleasure of the general assembly.

Roger Sherman, from February 10, 1784 to 1793; Samuel Bishop, from August 19, 1793 to 1803; Elizur

Goodrich, from September 1, 1803 to 1822; George Hoadley, from June 4, 1822 to 1826; Simeon Baldwin, from June 6, 1826 to 1827; William Bristol, from June 5, 1827 to 1828; David Daggett, from June 2, 1828 to 1829; Ralph I. Ingersoll, from June 1, 1830 to 1831; Dennis Kimberly, from June 7, 1831 to 1832; Ebenezer Seeley, from June 5, 1832 to 1833; Dennis Kimberly, from June 4, 1833; Noyes Darling, from June 10, 1833 to 1834; Henry C. Flagg, from June 3, 1834 to 1839; Samuel L. Hitchcock, from June 3, 1839 to 1842; Philip S. Galpin, from June 6, 1842 to 1846; Henry Peck, from June 1, 1846 to 1850; Aaron N. Skinner, from June 4, 1850 to 1854; Chauncey Jerome, from June 5, 1854 to 1855; Alfred Blackman, from June 4, 1855 to 1856; Philip S. Galpin, from June 2, 1856 to 1860; Harmanus M. Welch, from June 4, 1860 to 1863; Morris Tyler, from June 2, 1863 to 1865; Erastus C. Scranton, from June 6, 1865 to 1866; Lucien W. Sperry, from June 5, 1866 to 1869; William Fitch, from June 1, 1869 to 1870; Henry G. Lewis, from June 7, 1870 to 1877; William R. Shelton, January 1, 1877 to 1879; Hobart B. Bigelow, from January 1, 1879 to 1881; John B. Robertson, from January 1, 1881 to 1883; Henry G. Lewis, from January 1, 1883 to 1885; George F. Holcomb, from January 1, 1885 to 1887; Samuel A. York, from January 1, 1887 to 1889; Henry F. Peck, from January 1, 1889 to 1891; Joseph B. Sargent, from January 1, 1891 to 1892.

CHAPTER XV.

A POLICE PENSION LAW.

A Veteran Reserve—Pensions After Twenty Years' Continuous Service Granted to Those Permanently Disabled in Actual Duty—The Reserve Fund—Other New Features—Benefit to Widow or Dependents.

ON May 8, 1889, the State Legislature passed an amendment to the charter, which, among other things gave the department a long-wished-for pension fund and pension law. The provisions of said amendment which relate to a veteran reserve, a police pension and benefit, although, perhaps, not altogether just what the various members of the force had hoped for, were received by them with a high degree of satisfaction as a great improvement over the previously existing state of things. These provisions, all now in force, are as follows:

Veteran Reserve.—"There shall be an honorary grade, known as the veteran reserve, to which the board of police commissioners may, at its discretion, transfer any member of the regular force who shall, through age, or physical disabilities incurred in the discharge of perilous duty, or in long and faithful service, become permanently disqualified for the more active duties of the regular grade. The pay of the members of the veteran reserve shall be regulated in



JOTHAM H. ORR.
SERGEANT.



BARTHOLOMEW TIERNAN,
SERGEANT.

accordance with the amount of duty performed, and shall not be more than one-half or less than one-fourth of the rate of compensation previously received by said members while in the regular grade. By the affirmative vote of at least *four* commissioners transfers may be made from one division or grade to another at the discretion of said board.

Pension after 20 years' continuous service.—" Said board may at its discretion, by the affirmative vote of at least *five* commissioners, and with the approval of the Mayor, as a reward for conspicuously meritorious service, permanently *retire* from duty any member of the veteran reserve after twenty years of continuous service in the department, upon the certificate of the surgeon of the department, or of a board of surgeons to be designated by said board of police commissioners, showing that said member is permanently disabled physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for any police duty, and that in the opinion of said surgeon or surgeons, said disability is due to injury received or exposure endured in the performance of duty in said department, and such member so retired shall be entitled to receive from the department during his lifetime, unless said vote is annulled by the unanimous vote of said commissioners, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually, said sum to be paid in monthly installments."

Pensions to those permanently disabled in actual duty.—" Said board of police commissioners may, by the affirmative vote of at least *four* commissioners permanently *retire* any member of the supernumerary or regular police force who, while in the actual performance of police duty and by

reason of the performance of such duty, and without fault or misconduct on his part, shall have become permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be entirely unfitted to perform such duty, and such member so retired shall be entitled to receive from the department, during his lifetime, unless said vote is annulled by a unanimous vote of said commissioners, an annual sum, payable monthly, not exceeding one-half, nor less than one-fourth, of his previous compensation per annum.

"Members on the retired list shall be subject to the orders of said board of police commissioners, and may be brought before said board for trial on charges, and shall be subject to the same penalties as members in active service; provided, that no member on the retired list shall be removed except for sufficient cause, duly shown after trial before said board. Said board of police commissioners may, at its discretion, order any member on the retired list to be re-examined by the surgeon of the department, or by a board of surgeons to be designated by said board of police commissioners, and if said member shall be reported capable of performing duty, said board of police commissioners may, by the affirmative vote of at least *four* commissioners, restore said member to either the regular or veteran reserve force."

Benefit of $2,000 *to widow or dependents.*—"Said board of police commissioners may, by the affirmative vote of at least *four* commissioners, cause the sum of two thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of, or other persons dependent upon, any member of said police force who shall

have been killed while in the actual performance of duty, or shall have died from the effects of any injury received while in the actual discharge of such duty, the said board to have absolute discretion in the designation of said beneficiary or beneficiaries, and as to the manner of the payment of said benefit."

The Reserve Fund.—"The fund, from which all payments to members on the *retired list* and to *beneficiaries of deceased members* shall be made shall be known as 'Reserve Fund of the New Haven Police Department,' and shall consist of:

"1. All the moneys specially devised or donated for the benefit of disabled policemen, and all the moneys donated the department on account of service rendered.

"2. Five per centum of all fees collected on account of licenses issued to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the limits of the town of New Haven.

"3. All lost, abandoned, unclaimed or stolen money, in charge of the board of police commissioners of said city, and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed, abandoned, lost or stolen property, in charge of said board now made available for the purpose by the statute laws of the state.

"4. All rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, and emoluments that may be presented to any member of the police force on account of special services, except such as shall be allowed by said board of police commissioners to be retained by said member.

"Said board of police commissioners shall be a board

of trustees of said reserve fund, and the treasurer of the city of New Haven shall be the treasurer of said fund. The president of said board of police commissioners shall be the president of said board of trustees, and draw all orders upon said fund, which shall be countersigned by the superintendent of police, who shall act as the secretary of said board of trustees, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of said board, and of all action taken by it with regard to said fund. The said board of trustees shall have general charge of said reserve fund, and may, by a majority vote, direct the treasurer to invest any portion of the same in interest bearing bonds of the United States, of the state of Connecticut, or of any town or city thereof, or in the stock of any bank in the city of New Haven, or to deposit the same or any portion thereof in any of the savings banks of said city.

"The said board of trustees shall report to the court of common council in the month of October in each year, the condition of said reserve fund, with the items of all receipts and disbursements on account of the same.

"If said reserve fund shall be found at any time insufficient to meet all requirements upon it, said board of trustees shall apply to the court of common council for an appropriation to make good such deficiency, and any prospective deficiency in said fund may be provided for by said court of common council in its annual appropriation to the police department."

Other new features contained in the amendment. The board of police commissioners are given "entire control of

the city property used for and by the police department." They are also empowered to increase the number of captains to four and the number of sergeants to eighteen. The title of "chief" is changed into "superintendent." A quorum for the transaction of business is fixed to consist of "not less than four commissioners," and "all elections, appointments, promotions, reductions, removals, transfers and details by the board, including the designation of members of the supernumerary force for active service, shall require the affirmative votes of at least *four* commissioners to become effective." Complaints against members of the department need only be heard by the board "when the complaint is made in writing and when it shall appear that it is supported by evidence other than that of the complainant."

CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF POLICE OFFICIALS.

The men who Govern and Control the Police Department—Sketches of Their Official Careers—All Honorable and Trustworthy—Records That the Police Department is Proud of—Public Officers of Intelligence and Integrity.

COMMISSIONER F. S. ANDREW was born at Naugatuck, Nov., 1841, where he attended public school. At the age of fourteen he commenced business in a variety store. Afterwards, for four years, he was bookkeeper in a carriage manufactory until the opening of the war. Then for a year or two he was traveling salesman, clerk and school teacher by turns. He commenced business in New Haven as pork packer and provision dealer in 1868, and continued in the same business, adding the sale of western dressed beef, up to within a short time ago. In politics Mr. Andrew has always been an active Democrat, for several years he was a member of the board of selectmen, and for two or more years was president of the board. While he was a member of the board great improvements were made in the management of town affairs, especially at the almshouse; and it was while he was a member of the board that the female ward was established and a new building on the old town farm (head of Martin street) was built, so that the

same could be used exclusively for the occupancy of the females that were in charge of the town.

Also while a member of the board the subject of a new town farm was agitated, and it was largely through his negotiations and counsel that the present Spring Side farm was purchased.

Mr. Andrew was always progressive in his ideas, and ever ready to undertake anything that bid fair to be a benefit to the town or city whenever he was its representative.

In 1883 Mr. Andrew received the nomination for mayor by the Democratic party and at the election he was declared elected and received the certificate of his election from the city clerk, but owing to a combination of circumstances the matter was taken into the courts and another was finally seated in the place that Mr. Andrew and his many friends always felt belonged to him.

In the year 1888 Mr. Andrew was unanimously selected by the board of aldermen as police commissioner for the unexpired term of the late Police Commissioner Samuel Johnson. In the year 1891 Mr. Andrew was re-elected as police commissioner, and he is now serving out the unexpired term.

He was especially interested in many of the recent changes made in the city charter, whereby the retired officers should be paid an annual sum from the pension fund during the remainder of their lives.

During the years 1890-'91 Mr. Andrew was president of the police board, and he has always taken an active interest in the police department, and it is largely through

his efforts and co-operation that the department is in its present satisfactory condition. Although Mr. Andrew is a pronounced partisan and always fights hard for his party associates, he is well liked by his Republican colleagues, and respected by all who come in contact with him.

Commissioner John Clancey, Company D, 1st Connecticut cavalry, came from Ireland with his parents, when six months old; engaged in business and is a prosperous merchant. He was with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley, and in his raids around Richmond, in 1864, and took part in all the engagements. In September, two weeks before Winchester, he took part in the capture of the South Carolina Regiment, at Berryville, in Shenandoah Valley.

Commissioner Francis E. Hunn was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 3d, 1849. Received a comnon school education, and at the age of 15 went into his father's furniture store to work, where he stayed until 21 years of age, when he moved to Watertown, N. Y., and went into the furniture business for himself, remaining there eight years. He then came to New Haven, Conn., in the year 1879, and accepted a position in the furniture house of Bowditch & Prudden, as assistant manager, and, in 1884, the concern being turned into a stock company, he was elected vice-president, treasurer and manager. He served a term in the city council, and was elected police commissioner in January, 1892.

Commissioner J. H. Platt was born in Prospect, Conn., December 1, 1842; lived there until the age of eighteen, when he enlisted in Company A, 20th regiment Connecticut volunteers; served with the regiment until the last bat-

tle of Bentonville, N. C., when he was shot through the right arm. He came to New Haven in 1862, where he has since resided. He was appointed police commissioner the first Monday in February, 1891.

Commissioner Daniel M. Sheehan was born in Ireland, and came to New Haven when six months old, and has been a resident of the city ever since. He attended the public schools of this city until fourteen years of age. Soon after he served his time to the plumbing trade, and is now carrying on a business of plumbing, steam and gas fitting in this city. He has always taken a lively interest in politics. He was elected a member of the city council at the age of twenty-three, and served two years in that branch. He was twice elected to the board of aldermen from the Seventh ward, but resigned while serving the second term to fill the vacancy on the police board caused by the resignation of Commissioner John H. Dillon, which unexpired term he is now serving.

Commissioner Carlos Smith was born in Northford, town of North Branford, Conn.; removed to Waterbury in 1862, and to New Haven in 1868; represented the old First Ward in the board of councilmen one term, and in the board of aldermen two terms, the last as president of the board; served one term as county commissioner from 1872 to 1875; was elected state senator from this district for two years in 1878; previously served two terms as police commissioner, from 1873 to 1879; the last year was president of the board; was again elected in January, 1890, for three years, and is now president of the board.

He has always been a republican. For years he has been engaged in manufacturing.

Superintendent Treadwell Smith was born November 5, 1830, at Hempstead, L. I.; his official record is as follows: August 26, 1861, appointed patrolman; September 8, 1862, promoted lieutenant; July 14, 1864, again appointed lieutenant; September 15, 1866, promoted captain; February 6, 1867, allowed to accept $250 from Adams Express Company for arrest of express robbers; July 8, 1868, resignation accepted; March 15, 1871, appointed patrolman; September 30, 1874, promoted 1st sergeant; May 2, 1882, made roundsman; December 11, 1882, promoted lieutenant; January 1, 1884, promoted captain; April 18, 1885, made acting chief during sickness of Acting Chief Hyde, to June 30, 1885; June 30, 1891, promoted superintendent, and entered on duty as such October 1, 1891.

Naturally Superintendent Smith's long connection with the department has furnished a liberal allowance of interesting experiences, of which the following story may be taken as a sample:

On a Saturday night, January 6, 1866, the famous express "Big Owl" robbery took place. The robbers got into the train at the Grand Central depot, New York. When word of the robbery reached the police the present superintendent was a lieutenant and acting captain. He was relieved at 1 A. M., and went down to the depot, and with Washington Webb, their superintendent, went into the car, and found three bags of pennies open. There were four

bags; the other, which contained gold, was stolen. This bag was thrown off at Cos Cob bridge. The robbers intended stopping the train, but had failed, and had tools for any emergency. When the train stopped at Cos Cob they got off. When the superintendent got to the depot and met Webb they went into the car and looked it over. The safe was broken open with sledge hammers. Superintendent Smith went to Charles Bradley's and borrowed a coat to put over his clothes, having cut off side stripes, etc., and went by train back at 2 A. M., with Webb's son Charles, to Bridgeport, and notified Superintendent Spooner, the Adams express agent there. Mr. Webb returned to New Haven, and the superintendent was on the point of returning also, when he changed his mind, and asked the conductor and brakeman to keep a lookout. When they reached South Norwalk there were two parties talking together. He became convinced they were the robbers. One of them (Maguire) sat at the forward end of the car, the second seat from the toilet closet, where he went in; the other (Kenyon) took the opposite side, at the rear. This fact looked suspicious. When the first named man came out of the closet the conductor asked him for his fare before he took his seat. He handed him a $5 bill without looking up; neither did he look up when receiving his change. The second party had a muffler round his face, close up to his nose, with hair curled under. After a little the superintendent went back to the baggage car with Mr. Spooner, who wanted to see the men. He instructed the conductor to walk first and place his hand on the back of the seat where they sat. The

superintendent went back to the baggage car and changed his hat and coat with the conductor so as to shadow them. When the train got up to about 150th street it slowed up, and the suspects got off without the knowledge of the officials. This was not discovered until the train got down to the tunnel, when the conductor reported that they had left. Superintendent Smith thought his only chance was to try Third avenue. He went over on the corner of Third avenue and Forty-second street, and the third horse car that came down the avenue had the men on board. He took that car; there was a small peep-hole in the door through which he watched them. Maguire had on black kid gloves; he rolled the gloves down off his fingers and kept pointing to the back of his hand. When they got to Thirteenth street they got off, Superintendent Smith having to keep in close to the back board so as to let them pass. They went over Thirteenth street toward Fourth avenue, on the left hand side. When the car got to the corner he got off and took the right hand side of the street; they going on a dead run, which they kept up until they passed Fourth avenue, when they stopped running for about one and one-half blocks, and then continued until they got to Horatio street.

When turning the corner they went out of sight for a minute or two, but when their pursuer turned the corner he again caught sight of them. They went into a brick house, through an archway. He stayed outside leisurely, taking the number, 78, and waited until he saw a light struck in the third story. He made up his mind that was their room, and started for headquarters, not knowing at the time that

Pinkertons did Adams Express Co.'s work. When he got to headquarters he saw the sergeant on duty and asked if there had been a robbery reported; he said no, and the superintendent stepped out. He then went back to Twenty-seventh street to see if Spooner had any word, where he found a message to go to the Fifth Avenue hotel. He sent a card up to Spooner's room, and told him what he had discovered. The superintendent next went for Warner, Pinkerton's head man in New York, and returned with two detectives. Warner and Spooner wanted the superintendent to go to 78 Horatio street and show them the house. He went ahead, Warner and Spooner next, and the two detectives following close. When they reached the house he swung his hand and passed on. All the train hands and the superintendent were called into court that Sunday evening for investigation.

There was a trunk left at Bridgeport, checked for Twenty-seventh Street, New York, and when it got there it was checked to Worcester, Mass. This looked odd, and Spooner asked the superintendent to look after the trunk. When the train came up to New Haven that same Sunday night the conductor told the superintendent the same two men were on the train, and got out at Stamford. He went to Stamford, staying for the night. They took separate hotels. On Monday morning Maguire slipped back to New York, and Kenyon came on to Norwalk, and went to Josiah Trestrum's, an old shoemaker. There he met a cousin of Trestrum. They were together during the day until 4 P. M.; then they hired a team and went to Cos Cob,

getting the stuff they had stolen, and took it to Trestrum's house. On Monday night they sorted it. On Tuesday morning they got old Trestrum to take it down on his hand-sled to the depot. He took it to New York. Instead of taking it to 78 Horatio Street, he took it to 100 Division Street, where his cousin lived. The trunk came on to New Haven, and was opened and found full of furs. Next morning it was sent to Worcester, but as it had no connection with the robbery it was dropped and not looked after.

On Tuesday night Warner came from New York to South Norwalk and arrested Kenyon and Trestrum just as they were getting ready to leave. Next morning he telegraphed Superintendent Smith to come to Bridgeport to identify Kenyon. He turned out to be the man. Warner followed Maguire to San Francisco, and from there to Canada, where he came up with him. One afternoon there was something going on across the river. Maguire went over, Warner followed and nailed him in Elmira, in New York State. On the way down to Bridgeport he told Warner if he would promise not to take the witness stand against him he would give him some points which would help him. Warner was satisfied he could identify him, so made the promise, depending on Superintendent Smith for the rest. Finally Superintendent Smith was called to Bridgeport to identify Maguire. The jailer went inside with him, and when about half way down the corridor Superintendent Smith said "Here's the man," pointing at Maguire, who said, "What do you mean?" The Superintendent replied "You're the man I followed in New

York on the 6th of January." Maguire said "You never were more mistaken in your life; you never saw me before."

The information Maguire gave Warner led him to place detectives in boarding houses, etc., where other members of the gang lived. There were eight of them; seven were caught and convicted and one escaped.

When trial came on at Danbury Judge Stewart, counsel for the prisoners, objected to the superintendent's testimony, but that was overruled by the court. The jury disagreed, and on the second trial Kenyon turned State's evidence. He was let go after the trial. Jas. Grady, one of the prisoners, was a head-brakeman on the train; it was he who got Kenyon to do the job. When the train was at Forty-second Street they broke the lock, got into the car and had a new lock placed into the hasp.

They were convicted, as before stated, and got State's prison.

The amount stolen was in the neighborhood of $555,000, and all was recovered excepting about $15,000.

The case cost about $60,000 to prosecute, and occupied 4 months.

Superintendent Smith received great credit for the part he played in their capture and conviction, and also received a substantial gift in the shape of a fat roll of greenbacks from the company.

Captain James P. Brewer was born June 11, 1836, in England; March 2, 1867, appointed supernumerary; Nov. 4, 1868, appointed patrolman for three years, from June 1,

1868; June 19, 1871, re-appointed patrolman; July 1, 1873, promoted roundsman; assigned in 1875 to detective duty; March 4, 1891, promoted sergeant; June 30, 1891, promoted captain and entered on duty as such, Sept. 1, 1891.

Captain William M. Hyde was born November 6, 1826, in New Haven, Conn.; Nov. 2, 1861, appointed patrolman; July 14, 1864, reappointed patrolman; July 8, 1867, reappointed patrolman; Nov. 14, 1870, reappointed patrolman; July 7, 1871, promoted captain; acting chief from July 7, 1871, to Dec. 14, 1872; acting chief from Feb. 7, 1877, to March 13, 1877; acting chief from Feb. 19, 1879, to March 10, 1879; acting chief from Jan. 1, 1885, to July 31, 1885; November 2, 1886, presented by the board with a complimentary resolution congratulating him on his twenty-fifth police anniversary.

Captain William O'Keefe was born May 22, 1839, in Ireland; Dec. 31, 1872, appointed patrolman; Oct. 4, 1881, appointed roundsman; May 2, 1882, again appointed roundsman; Dec. 11, 1882, promoted lieutenant at precinct; Nov. 12, 1887, promoted 1st lieutenant at precinct; June 30, 1891, promoted captain and entered on duty as such Sept. 1, 1891. He came to this country at the age of 12 years, and attended a public school in this city. Later he learned the trade of carriage painting, and was an apprentice when the war broke out. He enlisted in Company B, 9th Connecticut volunteers, as private; rose through all the grades of non-commissioned officers and was promoted lieutenant at Baton Rouge, La., February, 1863, for meritorious conduct. He received an honorable discharge at ex-



SAMUEL J. WOODRUFF,
SERGEANT.



HENRY D. COWLES,
SERGEANT (DETECTIVE).

piration of term of service Nov., 1864. Became a member of the Fenian Brotherhood in 1865, and went to Ireland in response to a call from Col. O'Mahony, the Head Center, for volunteers, particularly those who had seen service in the field. This was the opportunity for which he had yearned, and imagined all his dreams about to be realized, (a chance to fight for his native land being the dearest wish of his heart) he jumped at the opportunity. He went to Ireland Sept., 1865, but was sadly disappointed at the preparations for a successful "rising." He came back disheartened and went to work at his trade. He was elected registrar of voters, 1872.

The first prisoner of the army, Department of the Gulf, was captured by Capt. O'Keefe.

Captain James Wrinn was born in Ireland, November 27, 1836. He left his native land and came to New Haven April 2, 1848. For a time he did house painting at Norwich and elsewhere. But house painting was not attractive to him, and he cast an eye at several occupations, and finally decided to become a member of the New Haven police force. He was appointed a supernumerary on Jan. 2, 1867; four months later he became a regular patrolman. He signalized himself November 30, 1869, by capturing a brace of burglars—George Clark and Frank Franklin—upon the roof of Judge Betz's mansion. Officer Wrinn saw a light in the mansion, and suspecting something wrong, he listened and heard the jingle of silverware. With other officers he rushed into the house. The burglars fled to the roof, where they were captured at the pistol point. The two criminals

were sent to Wethersfield for five years. The following April, as a sworn deputy sheriff for the event, he was the practical leader of the crowd of authorities that surrounded Charles Island, near Milford, and captured two prize fighters in the ring, and a host of spectators that had come from New York and other cities to see the bare knuckle battle. He was detailed in July, 1873, as superintendent of licensed public vehicles. It is not positively known whether the police commissioners believed him a saint, but, any way, on All Saints' Day, 1881, they made him a sergeant, and detailed him as military instructor of the force. He received, as a New Year's gift, in 1884, a promotion to the police lieutenantcy, and on June 30, 1891, was raised to the rank of captain. The next day he was appointed to the most responsible position of his rank in the city—to the command of police headquarters.

Captain Wrinn's police service has been full of zeal and bravery. For years he was in old Grand street, when an arrest meant a terrific fight every time, and the friends of the prisoner flocked to help him in his encounter with the officer. But Officer Wrinn never quailed; he always held to his man through the fight and brought him conquered and crestfallen to the lockup. Captain Wrinn's badge and wreath and white tassels are the merited symbols of his capital police service throughout a quarter of a century.

Sergeant Frederick H. Bissell was born in Germany, Aug. 10, 1840, and came to this country when about thirteen years of age, and learned the trade of carriage trimmer. He joined the police department, April 22, 1873. He has

been in several dangerous encounters with desperadoes, while attempting to arrest them, and bears upon his face and body the marks of these bloody encounters. Among his prisoners were the notorious burglar "Murty" Savage, and Charles Hawkins, horse thief. Sergeant Bissell has received honorable mention by the board for bravery and efficiency. His record for important arrests and faithful performance of duty is second to none.

An Italian known by the name of George, who kept a peanut stand on the corner of Congress avenue and Meadow street, stabbed a man after relieving him of his pocketbook. George afterward married his victim's sister, and thought by that the whole affair was settled, but the State required him, and Sergeant Bissell cleverly arrested him. He got four years in state's prison for the offense.

Robert Gwinnell, who with a partner took a drunken man from the "Log Cabin," under the pretense of bringing him home, brought him up the Boulevard and robbed him. Sergeant Bissell arrested Gwinnell, who got four years in state's prison. He arrested James Smith, alias "Chip" Smith, who was hanged for killing Chief Hayes, of Ansonia.

He was promoted sergeant March 9, 1891.

Sergeant Patrick Bergin, born Mar. 27, 1840, in Ireland; July 7, 1871, made supernumerary; July 21, 1873, appointed patrolman; Mar. 9, 1891, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Albert Bradley was born October 2d, 1837, in the town of East Haven, on what was known as the Old Lines' Place, and followed the occupation of boat-

man until the late war, when he enlisted in the 27th Conn. Vols., for nine months; he was in several battles during that time; on his return he worked for the Adams Express Company for a while, and moved to New Haven, occupying the only house in Haven street at that time. Through the kindness of some friends he secured a position on the police force; he was appointed patrolman March 7, 1873; promoted to roundsman December 11, 1882; promoted to 3d sergeant January 1st, 1884; promoted again January 1st, 1887.

Sergeant Henry M. Crocker, was born in 1841, on a farm in Madison county, N. Y. For twenty years he led a life without incident more remarkable than a husking bee at harvest moon. In 1861 he enlisted at Binghamton in company D, 27th N. Y. volunteers. Major General Slocum was then colonel of the regiment. Crocker fought two years in the Army of the Potomac, and served two more as a sergeant in the quartermaster's department. In 1862, when stationed at midnight as a sentry in a meadow skirted by woodland, at West Point, Va., he heard the suspicious crackle of a twig in the undergrowth of the wood. He took a hasty glance and saw a dark form creeping toward him through the shadow of the forest. The form suddenly levelled a pistol, but too late; the sentry's gun flashed first, and the crouching form shrieked and dropped with a heavy groan. Crocker rushed upon his foe and wrested the pistol from the clutching death-grip. The rebel was a sharp-shooting scout, named William Hartley, a graduate of Yale, a resident of Huntsville, Alabama, and a member of com-

pany I, 4th Alabama regiment. The pistol bore, and still bears, all this information on the barrel. Crocker has the pistol at his house.

In 1865 he was one of the twelve sergeant pall-bearers of the body of President Lincoln.

The year after the war Crocker came to New Haven. On June 8, 1875, he was appointed a member of the police force. A few years later he captured the notorious burglar Charley Ross, laden with spoils, about two o'clock in the morning, skulking out the rear door of Hemingway Smith's cigar store at Custom House square. Patrolman Crocker's signal vigilance and efficiency promoted him to the rank of sergeant on March 4, 1891.

Sergeant James Cook. Born Aug. 22, 1840, in Derby, Conn.; Nov. 30, 1870, appointed patrolman; March 1, 1887, promoted 2d roundsman at precinct; March 4, 1891, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Jeremiah Dennahy was born March 28, 1851, in Ireland; Oct. 31, 1882, made supernumerary; Jan. 2, 1884, appointed patrolman; Dec. 27, 1891, detailed as detective temporarily by the superintendent; May 31, 1892, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant John Driscoll was born in Ireland, Oct. 22, 1842; June 19, 1871, appointed patrolman; Dec. 11, 1882, promoted 2d roundsman; Oct. 31, 1882, honorably mentioned for efficiency; Jan. 1, 1884, promoted to 1st roundsman; June 29, 1886, honorably mentioned for meritorious service; March 1, 1887, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Driscoll has made a long and strong record by surprising and closing faro, roulette and fantan dens, and scarlet houses; catching burglars of the most desperate sort with their spoils, and quelling and arresting fierce fighters when the East side was at its reddest, and had the hardihood to think itself unconquerably tough, and when an officer, without the present shelter and speed of a patrol wagon, had to fight the prisoner and the crowd all the way to the lockup. His methods of capture were always expedient and overwhelming. In 1875 the Springfield hotel stood at the corner of Center and Orange streets. Patrolman Driscoll suspected the character of the house. One night a countryman, looking like a West Haven wood-chopper, in brown denham over-all stuff and smoking a clay pipe, entered the "hotel" and showed a fat roll of bills that he intended to spend. He was very welcome until he threw off the denham and disclosed the uniform and shield of a police officer. He captured the hotel and convicted and drove the proprietor out of town. He also purged Prindle alley and Fair street of the infamous John Minerzhager, Ella Case and Mary Fitzpatrick. About 2 o'clock on the morning of July 13, 1882 he made a desperate capture at the point of the pistol. George Higgins, alias John Francis, who a few days before had been released from Sing Sing, bought some ribbon in Rogowski's on July 12, and slyly noted the skylight in the low, rear ell of the store. In the dead of night he dropped through the open skylight by the rope to the floor of the store and piled $2,000 worth of goods on the lower end of the rope and was just tieing it when he heard soft foot-

steps upon the ell roof. He saw only one way for escape—he plunged headlong through the door-glass and rushed down Chapel street into Orange, with Patrolman Driscoll in hot pursuit. At the alley near the New Haven Savings Bank the criminal suddenly faced about to shoot his pursuer; but he faced a cocked revolver and a fearless face. Higgins, alias Francis, was sent to Wethersfield for five years; and Patrolman Driscoll was "honorably mentioned for efficiency" by the police commission; was promoted to the rank of second roundsman on Dec. 11, 1882, and received a New Year's gift in '84 of another promotion, this time to the rank of first roundsman. In June, '86, he captured a batch of criminals that had stolen trinkets from Eagle's jewelry store in State street, or had shared the spoils. For this shrewd service he was again "honorably mentioned" by the police commission, and the next March he had the title "sergeant" on his cap and shield.

This brief account of Sergeant Driscoll's police life shows that he has won all his promotions by deeds of dauntless daring and shrewd service, and that he has nobly won the gilt stripes and blue tassels by the alert tact and quick valor of his head, hand and heart.

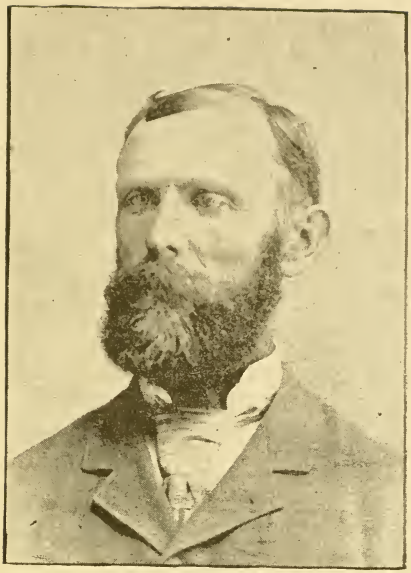
Sergeant William E. McBride was born June 28, 1846, in Middlebury, Vt.; Mar. 2, 1873, appointed patrolman; Jan. 1, 1884, promoted 2d roundsman at headquarters; Apr. 4, 1891, promoted sergeant. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was three years under the military age, and so was not allowed to enlist. But he was determined to get down to the Potomac and see the white tents gleaming in

the southern moonlight, hear the bugle-call and drum-beat, the union cheers and rebel yells, and see the blue and the gray in the sublimity of deadly conflict; and in '62, when 16 years old, he fulfilled his determination; he managed to be appointed helper to Army Surgeon Wm. P. Russell and, waving good-by to home and the historic hills of his native state, he marched away with the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers.

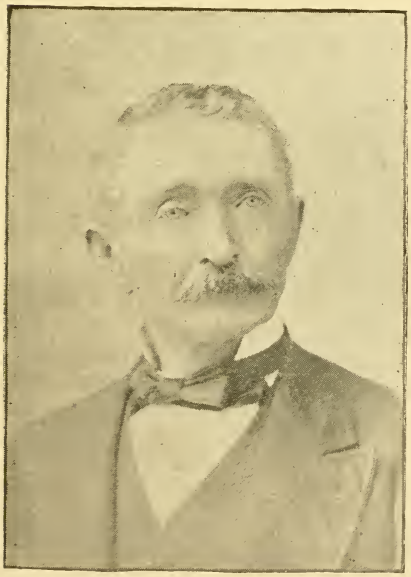
After reaching manhood William McBride made his abode in New Haven. He was a quiet, self-reliant young man, and his good traits soon attracted an influence that made him a member of the police force. Through his service of almost twenty years Sergeant McBride has demonstrated his fitness for any phase of police duty.

In July, 1883, John Castagnetti murdered a fellow Italian in Oak street and fled from justice. Roundsman McBride, though, took to the trail and on a lonely road some miles east of Bridgeport he overtook the fugitive murderer who was trudging along in all happy confidence. The officer confronted the fellow and captured him at the point of the pistol on July 21. The murderer was armed with two stilettoes and a bull-dog, six-shot revolver with every chamber loaded. The officer disarmed him and took him back some fourteen miles to New Haven. Castagnetti was convicted in the second degree. The sentence soon upset his reason and he was transferred, a maniac of the wildest sort, to his present abode, the Middletown asylum.

One July afternoon in 1871, the brother-in-law of the best-known music teacher in town suddenly became a mad-



JEREMIAH DENNEHY,
SERGEANT (DETECTIVE)



PHILIP REILLY,
SERGEANT (DETECTIVE).

man, got a revolver and a pocketful of cartridges and walked down Church street toward the city hall flashing bullets at every passing person. Officer McBride rushed to the scene, the madman howled in maniac glee, and flashed a bullet at the charging officer. But the officer kept running straight for the maniac. Twice more the madman pulled the trigger but it failed to explode the cartridges. After the prisoner had been locked up officer McBride examined the captured revolver. It had two cartridges. The hammer did not hit them because a flake of nickle-plate had dropped into the slot at the base of the hammer. So McBride's life was saved.

In '75 he captured in Richard's market at George and State streets, a German madman that was driving everybody out with a cleaver. Officer McBride rushed straight for him, hurled him to the floor and wrested the cleaver from him.

Sergeant Stephen F. McGann, born Sept. 9, 1854, in New Haven, Conn.; April 29, 1884, made supernumerary; Aug. 1, 1884, ordered on regular duty by the chief; June 22, 1885, made patrolman, Grade C; Nov. 1, 1886, promoted patrolmon, Grade B; Nov. 1, 1887, promoted patrolman, Grade A; Mar, 4, 1891, promoted sergeant, assigned to duty as sergeant Sept. 1, 1892.

Sergeant John McGrath was born June 8, 1840, in New Haven, Conn.; Mar. 7, 1873, appointed patrolman; Mar. 9, 1891, promoted sergeant. He was a molder by trade; was a member of the old fire department until disbanded; was a member of the National Blues, Company D.

2d Regiment, C. N. G., for eight years till appointed on the police force.

He has made some very important arrests, and complimented for brave and efficient services on two different occasions. Following are some of the cases in which he distinguished himself:

Officer John McGrath was standing on the corner of Franklin and Grand streets shortly after midnight, when he heard a woman's voice cry: "Is there an officer around?" He answered in the affirmative and Mrs. Munson pushed her head out of the window over her husband's store and asked the officer to see if somebody had not entered their store through the back door. Mr. McGrath hurried around to the rear of the building and found the store window open. Entering as quietly as possible, he saw a man behind the cigar counter. The man was approaching the rear, but when about twenty feet from it, he espied the officer and dashed for the front door with the officer after him. He didn't stop for such a trifle as a glass door, but jumped through the large plate of glass after the manner a circus rider affects when piercing paper rings. The officer was not to be outdone in athletic feats, but performed the same act almost on the heels of the burglar. The man dashed down Franklin street and was followed by the officer and Mr. Munson, the proprietor of the store. The officer took to the street and the thief to the sidewalk. Four shots were fired by those in pursuit, but the fellow was not to be frightened. The officer was gaining all the time because of the less slippery state of the street; but he feared

that he might lose the fugitive if he turned up one of the side streets, and when as the chase neared Greene street, and the race was beginning to tell on the staying powers of both, the burglar evinced a disposition to turn up the street, the officer stopped and threw his club with such aim, that the man dropped like one shot. He proved to be John Gallagher, a notorious police court character. He only remarked to his pursuer: "That was a good job." In the city court, he pleaded not guilty, but refused to say anything. He was bound over to the superior court under $1,000 bonds. Attorney Deming complimented McGrath neatly for his conduct of the arrest.

Shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning Officer John McGrath approached the saloon door of Michael L. Reynolds of 38 Greene street to try it for the last time previous to going to the station house. He heard a noise inside the store. He listened. The noise was repeated. The officer entered the hallway and felt of the side door of the saloon. He found that a panel had been broken out of the top of the door. On the floor outside the door were an overcoat, an under coat and a vest. The noise inside was continued. Officer McGrath ran around to the rear of the store and peered through the grated windows. He distinctly saw a man stooped behind the counter. There were two doors and three windows, all widely separated from each other, by which the burglar might escape as soon as he became alarmed. The officer ran to the corner of Wallace and Greene streets, and quickly blew his alarm nine times. Before he finished he heard the sound of breaking glass.

He knew the man was trying to escape. He ran to the rear of the yard again. He saw the man giving the last jerk to the bars of the window and jumping out. He cried out to the fugitive to stop or he would shoot. The man, who was in his shirt sleeves, turned to an outhouse and caught the door. The officer kicked in the door and found that the burglar was Terrence Carroll, a young man of excellent family and previous good character himself, who has lived with his mother at 272 East street.

Residents of the sixth ward, in the vicinity of Greene and East streets, had been terrorized for over a month by a gang of toughs and jail birds who made their headquarters on that corner. These gentlemen of leisure, among whom were the remnants of the famous Fanning gang, sat around on the low fence in front of Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s factory on Sundays and insulted, and very often assaulted and maltreated pedestrians.

Some of the children in the neighborhood came home and told their parents that the gang had lured an old man down the road and had assaulted and robbed him. One of the men who heard the story thought that that was carrying the thing too far, and he determined to notify the police. Accordingly he made a complaint and Capt. O'Keefe detailed Sergeant McGrath to look up the case and break up the gang if it took all the police at his disposal. It was a rather hopeless case and there was not a clue to work upon. The man who made the complaint had no idea who the men were. The only thing that could be called a clue was the fact that Emil Johnson, who was arrested on Sunday for

drunkenness, claimed that he had been robbed. Starting out with this, Sergt. McGrath succeeded in apprehending the men who committed the robbery and in obtaining sufficient witnesses to have them bound over to the superior court. It was a very creditable piece of detective work.

The men arraigned were Joseph Fanning, James Fanning and James Gahan. Johnson, the man who was assaulted, was unable to identify the accused, but four young men, George Deskin, Kiernan Brophy, Mark Sullivan, James Ganzel, said that they were walking down the railroad near Greene street, on Sunday night about 7 o'clock, and saw Gahan holding Johnson by the throat, with his hand over his mouth, while Joseph Fanning turned the man's pockets inside out. James Fanning was standing some distance down the track. When Officers Clancy and Roach, under Sergeant McGrath's supervision, arrested the Fannings and Gahan, all three were intoxicated.

Sergeant Jotham H. Orr, born July 29, 1839, in Orange, N. J.; Dec. 2, 1874, appointed patrolman; Mar. 9, 1891, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Philip Reilly, was born Jan. 21, 1827, in Ireland; Aug. 26, '61, he was appointed patrolman, his term expiring June, '64; Dec. 4, '67, appointed patrolman; Nov. 14, '70, reappointed patrolman; March 1, 1874, assigned to detective duty; March 4, 1891, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Bartholomew Tiernan was born in Ireland, Sept. 29, 1846. He came to America with his parents June 2, 1850, and has resided here in New Haven continually since, with the exception of three years which he served in

the army during the late war—1861-64. Afterward he worked at his trade as iron moulder. In the meantime he served seven years in the C. N. G., company C, 2d regiment. March 7, 1873, was appointed patrolman, and on March 9, 1891, promoted sergeant.

Sergeant Samuel J. Woodruff, born Nov. 24, 1842, in New Haven, Conn.; Mar. 7, 1873, appointed patrolman; Mar. 9, 1891, promoted sergeant. He served during the war four years in the 5th Connecticut, and was mustered out July, 1865, as sergeant.

Detective-Sergeant Henry D. Cowles, was born in Avon, Conn., Jan. 19, 1850, and lived in Hartford until 1863, when he came to New Haven, learned the painting and paper hanging business and worked at it until 1878, when he was appointed a patrolman on the police force. From 1878 to 1880 he was on duty at the lower end of Grand avenue, during which time he received some hard knocks. From 1880 to 1890 he was on duty in different parts of the city, and of course made a good many arrests for all sorts of crimes. In October, '82, he arrested Michael Stokes, John Clancy and Patrick Ford for highway robbery from the person of Deacon Baldwin, of Woodbridge, Conn. The same month he arrested James Allen for burglary. In 1883, arrested Charles Cornell for burglary; from 1883 to 1890 he made a great many arrests for small thefts and minor offenses. On Thanksgiving Eve, 1884, he was sent to a saloon out at Hamilton Park to arrest two men who had almost killed a man; it took him about half an hour to make the arrest, but he finally succeeded. In October, 1890, he

arrested the all-around thief Murty Savage, who received a long term in jail. On March 4, 1891, he was made a sergeant, and detailed as desk sergeant at station 4. On September 1, 1891, he was brought back to headquarters, and detailed as a detective. His first case of very much importance was that of Sidney Coe and wife. He had just twenty-four hours to work the case up. He made himself up as James D. Dewell, went to Coe's house, 282 Davenport avenue, where he caught Coe, who is now in state prison. His next case to work on was a diamond theft. He was on this case two months, and then he arrested Timothy McDermott, Henry Frank and William Cook. They were found guilty in both courts, and went to jail for nine months. In the meantime he had arrested a number of thieves for stealing overcoats, gold watches, and many other valuables. January 2, 1892, at the meeting of the board of police commissioners, he was unanimously elected detective sergeant. February 24 he was put on the F. A. Thomson forgery case. He followed him for a month, and at last arrested him in New York City, March 25. Thomson has been tried in the superior court, found guilty, and sentenced to three years in jail. On March 24, 1892, he arrested Charles E. Hilliard for forgery; he was tried at the April term, and sentenced to two years in state prison. He also arrested the notorious Murty Savage, who had been thieving in surrounding country towns; he was convicted on a number of charges, besides being bound over for burglary, and after he finishes his jail sentence he will go to state prison. He was detailed on a case of copper stealing

from parties in Ansonia, and May 10, 1892, arrested Patrick Reardon, who was convicted and sentenced to two years in jail; he also recovered considerable of the stolen copper. On June 9, 1892, he arrested Harry Freeland for the theft of a bicycle, and in the superior court he was sentenced to one year in jail. Dozens of similar cases could be mentioned, but space will not permit. He also recovered a great deal of stolen property.

Edward Downes, city clerk and *ex officio* clerk of the police commission, was born on Dwight street, in May, 1860, and is the son of the late Edward Downes, the well remembered newsdealer. His grandfather, Michael Downes, was the first newsdealer of New Haven, and kept a store in the old Glebe building, in which he was succeeded in 1850 by Mr. Downes' father. Michael Downes was one of the very first citizens of the Roman Catholic faith to settle in this city. City Clerk Downes entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, and graduated in the class of 1881, with high honors, taking the salutatory address and many prizes, and entered the Yale law school in 1885, from which he graduated in 1887, and in addition to the practice of law connected himself with the editorial department of the New Haven *Register*.

He became prominent in the presidential campaign of 1888 as a political speaker of marked ability. In recognition of his services the Democratic party of New Haven nominated him for city clerk in 1888. His popularity is attested by the majority he received, running ahead of his

ticket many hundred votes. He was re-elected city clerk in December, 1890.

An interesting coincidence is that Mr. Downes' uncle, William Downes, held the same office of city clerk about twenty-five years ago. He is a member of the Knights of St. Patrick, Ivy Club, and recording secretary of Columbia Council, Knights of Columbus.

Charles T. Candee has been clerk of the police department since January, 1884.

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The sources of supply are all situated within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall, and can be developed as necessity demands to furnish water for 500,000 inhabitants.

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Lake Whitney,	800,000,000 gallons.
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Dawson Lakes 1, 2, 3,	1,080,000,000 "
Maltby Lakes, 1, 2, 3,	132,000,000 "
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Total	3,507,000,000

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By Steam and Water Pumps,	15,000,000 gallons.
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Total daily supply,	27,000,000

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Fruit, Teas, Coffees, Spices, etc.,

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339 HOWARD AV., New Haven, Geo. H. Butricks' Drug Store.
HOUSATONIC R. R., Passenger Depot, New Haven.
303 CONGRESS AV., New Haven, R. H. Dimock's Drug Store.
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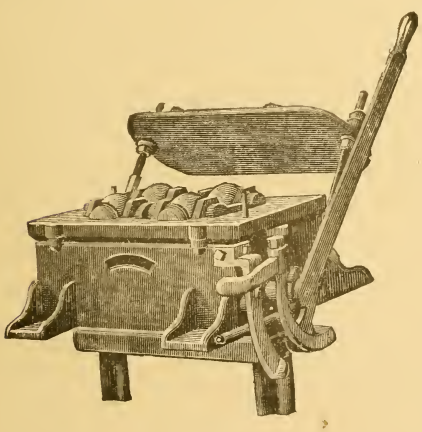
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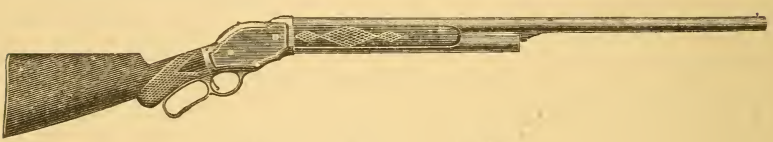
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For your Security we Arrest your attention

To the well-known name

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for Shrimp, Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, etc.
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for Cream.
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for Milk and Butter.
OYSTER PRESERVATIVE,
for Oysters exclusively.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

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SPECIAL
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for Jams, Jellies, etc.
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for dry salted and boneless Codfish.
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This Firm was Founded forty years ago by Mr. Maier Zunder, the senior member. Associated with him are his two sons, Albert and Theodore, and his stepson, Albert A. Rosenthal. The firm is noted for importing the choicest Brandies, Rums, Gins, Rhine Wines. Clarets, in fact all the desirable European products pertaining to the wine and liquor line. They also handle a complete line of the better quantities of domestic goods.

THEY ARE THE LARGEST JOBBERS OF TOBACCOS IN THE EAST.

The very best qualities of Swiss Cheese, German Bologna, Holland and Scotch Herrings, French Sardines and other delicacies may be obtained always at lowest market prices.

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Messrs. M. Zunder and Sons are also agents for the North German Lloyd's Red Star Hamburg Packet Co., and the Netherlands American Steamship Co., plying between Bremen and Hamburg and New York, and they furnish cabin and steerage passage at lowest rates, and all necessary information. Passage may also be secured from them by any other Trans-Atlantic lines. They also issue drafts payable in any part of Europe, and transact all business incident to a general steamship agency. Mr. M. Zunder is also President of the National Savings Bank; a Director of the Mechanics' Bank; an active member of the Chamber of Commerce; and has served the district for over twenty-two years as a member of the Board of Education, which made him the senior in the board.



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COMPARTMENT COAL BARGES, Carrying from 200 to 1000 tons each. About 125 tons to each compartment.

EACH SIZE OF COAL KEPT SEPARATE AND UNDER COVER.

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READY MADE CLOTHING,

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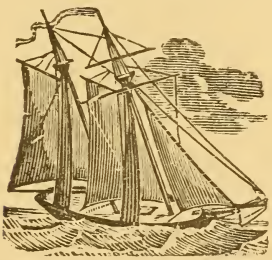
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One of the most extensive and representative retail furnishing goods stores in New Haven is that of Messrs. Mendel and Freedman, and the only one in the city which carries a full and complete line of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods exclusively. Although the junior of many of its competitors, having been founded in 1886, its management has developed such a capacity for attracting trade and holding it, that already its transactions far outstrip those of some of its older rivals. The firm carry in their commodious salesrooms a complete stock of fine and medium grades of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, embracing fine underwear, hosiery, corsets, gloves, collars and cuffs, men's shirts, umbrellas, and parasols, and the thousand-and-one large and small articles that modern requirements demand to make up a lady's or gentleman's wardrobe. The members of the firm are Isidor Freedman and Adolph Mendel, both gentlemen of experience in the business, and thoroughly alive to the wants of the trade.



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SAILS, TENTS, AWNINGS,

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BOARD, $1.50 per Day.
MRS. J. SANDS, · · PROPRIETOR.

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The house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout.
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The Quinnipiac Brewing Co. was incorporated in September, 1885, though the business was established some years previously, and the plant is one of the most complete in Connecticut. The buildings are constructed of brick, and comprise the main brewery, a four-story structure, and other necessary buildings. The equipment is of the latest improved character, and embraces all the most modern appliances for the perfection of the product, and is altogether a model establishment. The capacity of the brewery is about 50,000 barrels annually. The company produce ale, porter and lager beer, and the reputation of the concern for first-class products is an enviable one. The best materials to be obtained are used, and as a result a perfectly pure and healthful beverage is produced, which is much sought after by the trade and consumers. The officers of the company are: President, William Northwood, Secretary, William Spittler, and Treasurer, N. W. Kendall. The Quinnipiac Brewery is one of the rising enterprises of New Haven.

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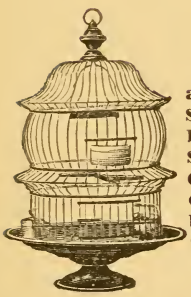
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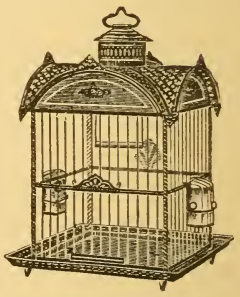
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